FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 238 *11 December 1978*

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EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MOBILIZATION TO FULFILL CONSTRUCTION PLAN

AU102003Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 78 P 1 AU

[Editorial: "All Forces Should Be Mobilized To Fulfill the Plan in Construction"]

[Excerpts] One of the fields of the economy in which significant successes have been achieved this year is that of construction. In a tooth-for-tooth struggle against the imperialist-revisionist blockade our construction workers, with golden hands and creative spirit, further unified their efforts and, in an instantaneous response to the letter of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist of Republic of Albania directed to the PRC party Central Committee and government, undertook for themselves also new tasks to complete sooner and better the works and projects which the Chinese side, in total contradiction with the agreements,had left halfway finished. In October and November our golden-handed construction workers gladdened the party and people by providing for utilization 384 various industrial, agricultural and sociocultural projects, over 2,000 apartments (built by the construction enterprises alone), without calculating the thousands of other apartments built by enterprises with voluntary labor contributed by workers and 70 various stores built for agriculture. The most significant achievements of construction workers include the monumental projects: "the Party Light" hydroelectric power station, the first part of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the "Enver Hoxha" auto-tractor combine, the high-grade oil refinery in Ballsh, the paper factory in Lezhe and so forth.

However, despite the achievements, there still exist construction enterprises of the Ministry of Construction and land reclamation enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture which have failed to discover and to mobilize all available resources and to establish a better organization of work in order to thoroughly fulfill the construction plan. The end of the year has come. Undoubtedly, the construction workers are, as always, assessing the achievements with a critical eye so as to eliminate the bottlenecks as soon as possible. In this respect, the useful experience of the past months during which noteworthy successes were achieved is also being taken into consideration. Greater mobilization is required to complete without failure the dwellings, stores, roads and everything which, although these might appear like "small projects," are important for the economy and the people.

TIRANA ATTACKS CHINA'S POLICY ON VOA BROADCASTS

AU081455Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The Chinese revisionists have now extended their close collaboration with U.S. imperialism and other imperialist powers to the field of ideology. In this direction, the gates in China have been opened up widely to the penetration of the factionary bourgeois idology, culture, American way of life and so forth. In this context, as reported by news agencies, students in China are urged to listen to the broadcasts of the Voice of America [VOA] which is the spokesman for U.S. imperialism known for its unbridled anticommunist and counterrevolutionary propaganda. The Chinese revisionists are encouraging young people to write to the VOA and to ask for the texts of broadcast materials. As the vice president of VOA, Strauss, recently admitted with pleasure, the VOA is receiving 60 letters a day from Chinese students asking for such materials. The campaign long since launched in China by the revisionists to encourage people to listen to the ill famed town crier of the blackest reaction is part of their efforts to confuse the minds of the broad masses of the working people, and particularly the minds of the youth, in order to poison them with the reactionary ideology, and is also a testimony of the continuing consolidation of their comprehensive political, economic and ideological links with U.S. imperialism.

HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES SWEDEN'S AMBASSADOR ARVIDSON

LD091115Y Tirana ATA in English 0926 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, December 9 (ATA)--Yesterday the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, received at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Bertil Arvidson, who presented his credentials. Present at the ceremony of the presentation of credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Nesti Nase, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Telo Mezini, the vice director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bashkim Pitarka, and the chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. The ambassador was accompanied by the first secretary of the embassy for trade questions, Ingemar Borjesson.

FRENCH MARXIST GROUP VISITS ALBANIA AT AWP INVITATION

AU082005Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Organization for the Reconstruction of the Communist Party of France led by (Chanton Lafroche), member of the organization's national committee, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation and had a social talk in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee member Naunka Bozo; Gjyoani Shehu, deputy director of the Directorate of Foreign Affairs of the AWP Central Committee, and others.

During its stay in Albania the delegation attended the festivities organized in Tirana on the occasion of the national holidays on 28 and 29 November. The delegation also visited industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and cultural institutions in Tirana, Elbasan and Korce districts, where it learned about the achievements of the Albanian working people in building socialism in Albania.

BALETA REAFFIRMS TIRANA'S SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS, ARABS

LD101450Y Tirana ATA in English 0941 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA)--At the debate on the Middle East problem held at the United Nations General Assembly, the floor was also taken by the representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Abdi Baleta, who said among others:

The enemies of the Arab peoples, and in particular the Israeli Zionists and the two imperialist superpowers, have made everything possible to hinder the conclusion of a just settlement of the Middle East problems and continue to make the situation even more complicated.

For years on end, the two superpowers, separately or jointly, have matched up plots and intrigues to sabotage the struggle of the Arab peoples against the imperialist-Zionist aggression. The imperialists, Zionists and their collaborators are trying to create the impression that allegedly something important is in that zone, that the road towards peace has allegedly been opened. In the name of a socalled peace, the U.S. imperialists try to impose on the Arab states humiliating conditions and partial solutions of their problems.

Peace, the Albanian representative emphasized, cannot be established and the Middle East problem cannot find a solution as long as the Israeli troops are not withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories, as long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not restored. Without the just and stable solution of the Palestinian question, the Middle East problem cannot be solved. An anti-Arab peace will be shortlived.

The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "The Arab peoples are constantly facing the Zionist-imperialist aggression and the savage and the very dangerous plots of the two superpowers and the other imperialist powers. Now allround efforts are being made to split them more deeply, and to put them one against the other, because this is the only way the imperialists can readily achieve their hegemonic objectives in the entire region of the Middle East, and secure the borders of what international Zionism calls "the great state of Israel," so that the big American, Soviet and other monopolies can continue to plunder the oil of the countries of the Middle East.

However, the Arab peoples, who have ancient cultural traditions and who have bravely fought for their freedom and independence through the centuries, will know how to cope with the new situation and will, assuredly defeat every anti-Arab plot, will strengthen their unity and on this militant basis, will forge ahead in their struggle to complete victory over the Zionist and imperialist enemies. In conclusion the Albanian representative once again reiterated the resolute and continued support of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS EARTHQUAKE SOUTHWEST OF TIRANA

AU091945Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] As reported by the seismological center, an earth tremor was felt yesterday at 2002, 62 kilometers southwest of Tirana. The tremor had a strength of 8 degrees [no scale named] at its epicenter, which was in the area Poshkez-Vepine-Gurrez in Lushnje District. The tremor was also felt at a strength of 3-4 degrees in Berat, Vlore and Brogozhine. There was no damage.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC CRANES FOR DURRES--In the wake of revolutionary initiatives undertaken by the workers and mechanics of the Port of Durres to meet and defeat the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade, the first series of three powierful electrically driven cranes has been constructed and installed. Three more will be installed next year. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR IN BURUNDI--Besnik Keja, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Republic of Burundi, presented his credentials to President Jean Baptiste Bagaza on 7 December.[Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU]

SKETCH ON SINO-ALBANIAN RIFT--The professional variety theater of Peshkopi City in Diber District, staged recently a new show entitled "Heads Held High." The show echoes power fully the letter of the AWP Central Committee and of the Albanian Government to the Chinese Party and Government, as well as Comrade Enver Hoxha's pre-election speech in the Tirana constituency AWP. Some of the sketches, such as those entitled "A Revisionist View," and "The End of the Nonalined Countries," deal with the domination of these countries by the superpowers. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 7 Dec 78 AU]

BTA: GREECE, TURKEY, CYPRUS VIEW U.S. PLAN WITH 'MISTRUST'

LD0821107 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, December 8 (BTA commentator L. Khristov)--The "American plan" for settling the Cyprus issue, on which we have already commented and which was launched in the recent days as an "Anglo-American-Candian" plan has boomeranged against its own authors. The governments of the three directly involved in the conflict countries--Cyprus, Greece and Turkey--have been ultimately reserved, while some influential Turkish politicians even dub it as a "manoeuvre" meant to impede the resumption of intra-communal Cyprus negotiations. Furthermore, a view has been voiced that the U.S. "mediation attempt" is but an act of direct pressure from the outside aimed at frustrating all former efforts for unification of Cyprus.

This negative reaction has its grounds and logic. The "plan" in question not only disowns the UN Security Council resolution, for which the plan's authors have noted as well, but bears every trait of a rude interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot state. On the other hand, according to Mr Zeyyat Mandalinci, chairman of the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs with the Meclis, Washington's plan "puts Turkey between the anvil and the hammer in order to wrench out of her concessions".

Judging by the reaction of the Athens press, the opinion of the Greek influential political circles is that the initiatives of the U.S. administration, engineered "collectively" by the Pentagon and by NATO diplomatic strategists, does not drive at a lasting and just settling of the Cyprus conflict. It aims at preparing the ground for a "new Camp David". The TO VIMA informs that, fearing a fiasco of the first project, the United States has already developed a "reserve version".

The above-mentioned reaction of the three countries indicates that they neither intend, nor wish to take part in the "controlled reconciliation". There was nobody to applaud the division of the island recommended by Washington as the "only possible alternative". By the way, the mistrust with which all three countries regard the new U.S. plan on Cyprus is a natural reaction to the U.S. "divide and rule" policy, which led to the present tragedy of Cyprus and the exacerbation of Greco-Turkish relations.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU0318037 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed editorial article: "National Holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] Today the Albanian people are celebrating their national holiday. Thirty-four years ago, on 29 November 1944, the Albanian National Liberation Army freed the country fully from fascist occupation. The leading political force in this struggle was the Albanian Communist Party (now called the Albanian Workers Party) [AWP]. Some 28,000 sons and daughters of the Albanian people gave their lives in the struggle against the foreign invaders--first the Italians and then German fascist occupiers. In the fire of this manly and long struggle a new People's Albania was born. The victory of the Albanian people became possible under the circumstances of the victorious advance of the Glorious Soviet Army in the Balkans. This was the contribution of the Albanian people to the common victory of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascism. In those years of hard trials the military fraternity between Albanian and Bulgarian communists and antifascists was consolidated.

Proceeding along the path of new life, under AWP leadership, the people of Albania met various difficulties stemming from the socioeconomic and cultural backwardness of the country, as well as resulting from the conspiracies of the imperialist states aimed at undermining socialist construction in this Balkan state. In this difficult period Albania enjoyed the resolute support and comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Profound changes were at work in Albania. The agrarian reform liquidated the feudal and big landowner's property in the rural areas and turned over the land to those who cultivated it. Enterprises of foreign and local capitalists were nationalized; the same applied to wholesale trade enterprises and foreign trade became a state monopoly. A period of economic and cultural upsurge began. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and Albania cooperated in socialist economy, in the training of experts for the national economy, science and culture.

The Bulgarian people sincerely desire the development of good relations between our two socialist Balkan states. This is in the interest of both countries and peoples, as well as in the interest of the struggle for peace and socialism in our days. Mutually advantageous trade and economic relations have been established between our two countries. It is possible to set up even broader economic relations, as well as useful relations in science, technology, culture and education. The people's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of developing relations in all fields. We regard the consolidation of bilateral cooperation between Balkan states as an important factor of peace and security in this area. In accordance with these positions of principle, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are expressing and have always expressed their readiness to develop mutually advantageous relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In his Blagoevgrad speech of 15 June 1978, Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the State Council and BCP Central Committee first secretary, declared as follows in connection with Bulgarian-Albanian relations:

"It is our sincere desire to have good relations and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation. This would be in the spirit of the traditional friendship existing between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples since the period of the national liberation struggles and since the struggle against capitalism and fascism. It would be in the spirit of the comradely cooperation established after the victory of socialist revolution.

"We are convinced that no insurmountable obstacles exist as regards the full normalization of bilateral relations. We believe that this goal is realistic and feasible since it is in accordance with the common interests of our two countries and peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism. As for us, I would like to stress once more that on our side there is readiness and desire to work for the achievement of this goal."

The Bulgarian working people take the pleasant opportunity--the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania--in order to sincerely congratulate the Albanian working people, to wish them new successes in socialist construction and to express the hope for a favorable development of relations between our two countries in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

CPCZ CC SECRETARY HAVLIN JOINS VISITING CSSR DELEGATION

AU081509Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, has arrived in Sofia. He will join the CSSR delegation visiting Bulgaria in connection with (?the days of CSSR culture in Bulgaria).

At Sofia Airport Josef Havlin was cordially welcomed by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Hyubomir Pavlov, chief of the culture and art department at the BCP Central Committee; Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the committee for culture; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic and leader of the CSSR delegation, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Economic Memorandum Signed

AU0815llY Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Girgor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and Josef Simon, deputy premier of the CSSR Federal Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of this committee, today signed a memorandum. This memorandum notes that during the talks between the two chairmen of the committee, the fulfillment of the tasks assigned by the leaders of the two governments were discussed. It was emphasized that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR was a successful one and that is is vigorously assisting the economic development of the two countries.

The talks also assessed how the decisions of the 18th committee session were implemented. It was also emphasized that (? major successes have been achieved) so far in specialization and production-sharing, which have been of great importance for the two countries.

Todorov Receives Simon

AU0815301 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received Josef Simon, deputy premier of the CSSR Federal Government and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Bulgarian-CSSR committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Problems of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and the prospects for its development during the next 5-year plan were discussed.

Lilov's Reception, Hejna's Party

AU0818591 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov today received Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, who are visiting Bulgaria in connection with the days devoted to CSSR culture. Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the art and culture department at the BCP Central Committee, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

The CSSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Hejna later gave a cocktail party in connection with the days of the CSSR culture in Bulgaria. Present were Stoyan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Lyubomir Pavlov, deputy ministers, chiefs of creative unions, scientific and artistic and workers and public figures.

Zhivkova Gives Party

AU092013Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, has given an official dinner party at the Sofia VIP hotel in connection with the CSSR culture days that are taking place in Bulgaria. Present were Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee; Josep Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

ZHIVKOV, DOYNOV ATTEND UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU081510Y Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, December 8 (BTA)--On December 8, 90 years ago, the first higher pedagogical course opened in Bulgaria. It set the start of the higher education in the country freshly liberated from Ottoman bondage. The students and teaching staff of the Kliment Chridski University celebrated the 90th anniversary of this oldest higher educational establishment in Bulgaria. The ceremony was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and other party and state leaders. Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read a greetings address to the teaching staff, employees and students of the university.

"The Sofia Kliment Chridski university played an important role for the upsurge of science and culture in liberated Bulgaria. It has been shaping the intellectual potential of the nation in the course of many decades. Talented scientists have worked in it whose scientific contribution was internationally acknowledged. In these years of people's rule the construction of new higher educational establishments has been naturally unfolded on a wide scale. Most of them were offsprings of the Kliment Chrioski University of Sofia, which became a leading establishment of higher education of the socialist type," said Mr D Doynov in his address.

ZHIVKOV MEETS ACADEMICIANS AT KLIMENT OHRIDSKI UNIVERSITY

AU082017Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Tonight at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and state chairman, met the members of the academician council and members of the party leadership of the Kliment Ohridski University in Sofia. Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed cordial greetings to the university's representatives on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of its founding and delivered a speech.

In his speech Zhivkov emphasized that the 90th anniversary of the Bulgarian alma mater evokes joy, patriotic pride, dear reminders and bright hopes in every Bulgarian. Comrade Todor Zhivkov called the university one of the brightest spots of our national awareness. In this sense, he connected its jubilee with Bulgaria's pride and with the Bulgarians' national self-awareness.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further gratefully paid high tribute to those who built the foundations of the university, created and developed Bulgarian science, to all who under the conditions of fascism and capitalism defended the progressive line in the development of the Sofia university and strengthened it as an unconquerable stronghold of science, democracy and progress.

A Bulgarian proverb says that dancing depends on the weather [spored vremeto ykhoroto] Todor Zhivkov said, thus linking wisdom with the recommendation that meaning must be given to the upcoming tasks and to what must be done in the future, so that the festive atmosphere of this holiday can outline the future goals from the position of the new and higher criteria set by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. This is because, Comrade Todor Zhivkov further said in his speech, it is a command of our society to fully find and use the great advantages of our vital and rapidly developing socialist system also in this sphere--in the sphere of university education.

He reemphasized our responsibility for the present and the future and pointed out that the main tasks facing the students and professors were outlined in the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Sofia university.

The speech was heard with deep attention and given prolonged applause. Academician Dimitur Kosev expressed the great gratitude of the members of the academician council and the party leadership of the university for the constant cares of the party and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, for the development of Bulgarian education and science and for the special attention devoted to consolidating the role of the Sofia university as a leading higher educational establishment. Present were Ognyan Doynov, Drazha Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov and Nacho Rapazov.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

AU081900Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received the newly appointed Tunisian ambassador to Bulgaria, (zukhir shelly). Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister, also attended the talks.

GREEK CP DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM SOFIA

AU091925Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA)--In the course of 5 days a delegation of the Athens city committee of the Communist Party of Greece, led by Loula Logara, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Greek Communist Party and first secretary of the party city committee of Athens, was on visit here. The delegation arrived at the invitation of the Sofia BCP City Committee. The visit marked the start of the contacts between the city organizations of the communist parties in the capitals of the two neighbouring states. Possibilities for cooperation between the two organizations have been outlined.

The Greek guests were made familiar with the prospects for socio-economic development of the Bulgarian capital, with the development of a general plan for the city, organization of transport, services and social welfare. Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the Greek delegation. The Greek guests left the country today.

ZHIVKOV SENDS TELEGRAM EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH 'ARAFAT

AU03173Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following greetings telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

Esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council and on my own behalf I most cordially congratulate you and the PLO on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to its international duty, considers solidarity with the peoples struggling against foreign occupation, for self-determination and for national independence, as an irreversible principle of its foreign policy. Our country has high appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations aimed at rendering moral, political and material assistance in the struggle for the abolition of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, as well as apartheid--efforts which have been expressed in the decision adopted gy the 32d regular UN General Assembly session stipulating that 29 November be designated international solidarity day with the Palestinian people.

The persisting actions of the Israeli Government in annexing part of the occupied territories and building Israeli settlements on their land, the evacuation of the local Arab population and expropriation of their property, the destruction of Arab homes, the mass arrests and the robbing of archaeological and cultural artifacts belonging to the Arab people--these are disgraceful actions for our epoch They produce gross and numerous violations of human rights and are in contradiction with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, as well as represent a threat against universal peace and security.

Universal public opinion long ago recognized the fact that the Palestinian question is at the basis of the Middle East conflict and that a just and lasting peace can be achieved in that area only by respecting the rights and legitimate demands of the Arab people of Palestine. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has stressed on several occasions that a lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis can be achieved solely along the path of a full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, by implementing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of creating their own independent state, including their right of self-determination, and including their right of returning to their native places in accordance with the appropriate UN decision, by guaranteeing the independence, the independent existence and the security of all countries in that area. For this purpose collective efforts are needed, the efforts of all interested sides including the PLO, which must participate in such efforts as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

The just solution of the Palestinian question cannot be implemented outside the framework of a global settlement of the Middle East problem. Any separatist negotiations conducted at the expense of the Arab peoples and against their interests not only complicate the settlement of the Middle East question, but are also likely to produce a new exacerbation of the situation in that area. In this connection we welcome the decisions of the Baghdad conference as a great success of the patriotic forces in the Arab world, which unanimously condemned the Camp David deal.

Allow me, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to render active support to the just and manly struggle of the heroic Arab people of Palestine against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for the implementation of this people's irrevocable right to live in freedom, independence and peace.

BRIEFS

NIKOLA KOLAROV'S DEATH--The Bulgarian leaders have issued an obituary announcing the death of Nikola Kolarov, deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. His funeral will take place at the Sofia cemetary at 1030 GMT on Monday, 11 December. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU]

HUSAK ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PROGRESS

LD090700Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Report on the concluding address presented by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ, to the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 8 December]

[Text] Comrade Husak began by stating his appreciation for the exacting and critical approach adopted by the Central Committee and the unity of views demonstrated by its members in the course of debates on intraparty, economic and international questions. He also expressed his gratitude for the support given to our delegation at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow. Comrade Husak expressed his thanks for the trust that was placed in the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee during their work in the period since the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In March of this year, said Comrade Husak, at the 11th session of the Central Committee we drew up a balance sheet of our progress since the 15th congress, and defined the course we would follow until the 16th congress. The conclusions of the 11th CPCZ session, as elaborated in the various regions, districts and primary organizations, remain fully valid. What we face today is basically a resolute, communist struggle to introduce these principles into everyday practice throughout the country and at every place of work.

After the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee a generally positive development continued to be manifested in all spheres of life in our society. (?The main) indices of the state plan, though with some variations, are being fulfilled in principle--a fact which makes it possible to improve the standard of living of the population. The party's unity and its ability to act are being furhter strengthed; the activities of the organizations of the National Front are being developed: The confidence and support of the people for the party's policy are increasing. The international position of our state has been strengthened. This assessment has been fully confirmed by the results of the conference of the chief secretaries of regional party committees and municipal party committees in Prague and Bratislava, which we held yesterday. The continuation of this positive trend--which unequivally predominates in the development of our society--is due to the honest and selfless work of communists and nonparty people, party organs and organizations, and millions of workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia--in fact, all our working people.

The 1979 plan and 1980 directives, which we have approved, said Comrade Husak at the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, encompass the final period of the Sixth 5-Year plan. We are already thinking about the Seventh 5-Year plan for the period 1981-1985. All available estimates indicate that international conditions impinging on a further development of our economy in that period will not make our talks simpler, but will render it more difficult. We live in a world which is passing through a complicated period. The crisis of the capitalist world will also affect us to a certain extent. The task of mastering an increasingly complex set of internal and external economic conditions will make greater demands on us. A close and constantly developing relationship of comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries holds for us a growing and irreplaceable importance. The responsibility for insuring the further dynamic development of our economy and for maintaining and raising our standard of living can be achieved, as we have said many times, only if we fulfill the strategic party line--to raise the effectiveness and quality of all work with greater resolve and at a faster rate. As we successfully achieve this goal, we will better be able to master the increasingly complicated tasks which confront us in our economy in the coming years.

I do not say this because we were facing some sort of crisis--as bourgeois propaganda would like to have it. But it would be a mistake not to see that the complexity of the tasks we face is growing, said Comrade Gustav Husak. That is why we devote our attention to these more complicated conditions and the consequences stemming from them.

It is true that this emphasis on complexity has tended to give a sharper, more critical approach to discussions of this subject, However, criticism--or comradely assistance as a communist way of seeking the most correct solution--must become a current method of our work. The principle of criticism is contained in the substance of Marxist dialectic as a prerequisite of progress from a lower to a higher stage. Leninism teaches us that criticism and self-criticism are an irreplaceable motor that powers our advance. Some comrades ask the question of where and how far one can criticize. The reply is simple: Everywhere shortcomings exist, from top to bottom. Criticisms may be directed anywhere, as long as what is being criticized is a shortcoming, an abuse, the nonfulfillment of a task, or when one is suggesting a method for overcoming one of these failures, Comrade Husak stated in his concluding speech to the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Important economic questions are discussed at almost every meeting of the Presidium and the secretariat of the Central Committee. Very intensive discussions [words indistinct] on preparations of the plan for next year. The work of relevant state and economic bodies, individual ministers, and other responsible workers, has been criticized. This means that criticisms are not only deemphasized. We criticize each other when we point out that we could have done things better and [words indistinct]. Factual and constructive criticism must be of more help in solving problems and eliminating deficiencies. But what is involved is not criticism for its own sake. Instead, it is necessary to draw basic conclusions from criticisms. We do not seek to liquidate [oddelavani] people, but, on the contrary, we try to provide education, help and correction. But where assistance does not help, or when people are not commensurate with their tasks, it is necessary to make more use of cadres solutions.

Comrade Husak then went on to say that in the activities of individual bodies, and in the work of various branches and production-economic units of enterprises and factories, there exist a number of deficiencies whose causes are of subjective character. In many cases they are deficiencies which need not, and should not exist; for it is within our power to rectify them quickly. There also exist a number of problems of a long-term nature where, although some progress has been made, a solution is not being approached at a rate sufficient for the needs of economic development and improved living standards, especially when such a solution is within our powers. Everyone knows of examples of shortcomings in the areas of production, supply, foreign trade and others. The relevant directing bodies--but also party organs and organizations--will have to examine the existing negative phenomena more critically to insure that we strive more energetically to rectify such problems.

Some comrades have become too satisfied with the old, routine ways and methods of work. They say to themselves: We always did it this way, why should we now make an effort to do it differently? But all comrades, and especially those in responsible positions, must realize that today they can no longer use methods and yardsticks which were good 10 or more years ago. Our internal needs, and also the international competition that our goods are meeting in the world, do not allow us to be satisfied with average or below average results.

The imperative of the day is to strive for a change in thinking, to become convinced of the necessity of a much more exacting approach on the part of people--and of communists above all--to become more fully aware of the responsibility of each and every communist for the successful fulfilment of party policy. We justifiably demand that every worker fulfill his or her duties. We have to strengthen working discipline everywhere, but in the case of leading workers, above all, it is necessary to demand an improvement in the quality of work management. At the same time we also must give them full support in their assertion for greater demands.

An understanding of the necessity of the substantially more exacting demands that are being placed before us by current developments must penetrate the consciousness of the entire party, of all communists and, of those who direct workers in responsible functions. It is necessary to eliminate routine, inertia and easygoing ways.

We must place great emphasis, said Comrade Husak in his concluding speech at the 12th session of the CPCA Central Committee, on a higher quality of production. We need products of high quality for our economic development for supplying the domestic market and also for proving ourselves in foreign markets, both in socialist and on socialist countries. Much has been said at this session about supplier-consumer relations, about the interdependence of plans, and so on. Much of the responsibility for product quality can be attributed to the State Planning Commission and Republic Planning Commissions. But these bodies are not the only ones taking part in the creation of the plan--there are also departments, production-economic units and enterprises. It is necessary to perfect the entire system of planning, to strive for a great interconnection of plans, to seek a better functioning of supplier-consumer relations; to raise the authority and binding character of the plan. The economic plan for next year already provides a partial stimulus for such an approach. In 1980 and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will have to make further progress in the economic stimulation of these aims.

(?After) the plan has been approved, it will be necessary to place our primary emphasis on its fulfilment. In individual cases plan fulfillment can be influenced by objective factors that are unconnected with enterprises. But, as experience shows, subjective factors are decisive. What is involved here is the responsibility of communists, who are responsible for the entrusted sector, to improve their control over the fulfilment of resolutions, and to draw the unavoidable conclusions in cases of nonfulfilment. In regions and districts, and in primary organizations; after the 11th Session; correct and concrete resolutions have been passed with regard to our further course. True, we know that all tasks cannot be fulfilled in half a year; but , in spite of that, it is necessary to critically examine our course to see if we are being sufficiently energetic in all sectors and to determine if some resolutions are not merely remaining on paper.

After all, we are members of a revolutionary movement that strives to change the world, to translate its goals from theory to actuality. That is why, in securing and implementing the conclusions of this session, it is necessary to go back to the documents which were passed at the 11th session, to the resolutions of regional and district conference, and make efforts designed to insure their implementation, stated Comrade Gustav Husak.

Meeting of basic party organizations will take place soon to assess the work that has been done. There will be an exchange of party cards next year. It is important that we should use this important event in the life of the party to make things move ahead faster, to help people who lag behind, to increase a critical approach and place greater demands on our performance.

But while these demands are generally recognized, there are many who, while paying lip service to the theme of "efficiency, equality, economical work, saving metals and energy," are less consistent in practice in carrying out these tasks. And this is what is so important now--that the consistent implementation of the party's aims, of the decisions adopted and its practical tasks, should become fully understood in our day-to-day work.

Comrade Husak then spoke about the fact that [words indistinct] we have had a plenum on the problems of internal trade. We must devote our constant attention to the fulfilment of the plenum's conclusions, to insure that there be no unnecessary deficiencies in the domestic market. Likewise, the comrades involved in foreign trade must also determine whether or not its large machinery is working flexibly and is able to adapt readily to changing world conditions in order to insure that we can buy and sell as advantageously as possible.

It is necessary to improve the work of the general directorates, which are an important link in our system of management. The directors general and their management systems must fulfil their responsible tasks, they must insure efficient work by the enterprises in their sphere of management.

Nowhere and in no instance must we close our eyes to deficiencies. The responsibility for putting things right is not reserved for the leading bodies only--the Central Committee and government--but is the duty of the relevant bodies at every level, of all communists, party bodies and organizations.

Comrade Husak stressed in his closing speech at the 12 session of the CPCZ Central Committee that the Czechoslovak economy had a strong material and technical base supported by highly skilled workers and technical and economic cadres. We enjoy favorable international and internal political conditions. But it is necessary to use these prerequisites more effectively than we have done in the interest of efficient and intensive development of the national economy, he said. In dealing with individual problems we must strictly observe the general social interests, requirements and possibilities. As for investment and construction, we cannot please everyone, or satisfy all demands, however justified these may be in some cases. We cannot afford everything at once. We can only invest as much as our economy can handle and [words indistinct].

By making an international comparison we see that the volume of funds allocated to investment and construction in this country is considerable, and cannot be further increased. We must, however, use these funds more effectively, and the comrades must understand that it is not possible to solve at a single strike all production needs modernization and construction. We must respect social priorities, concentrate forces on the priority fulfilment of those tasks which are clearly defined in the Presidium report. This also applies to imports from abroad: We can only import as much as we can pay for.

We have every opportunity to achieve better results in the economy than we have before. An important element here is the further development of political work, in working with people. What we are trying to do is to make sure that workers, farmers--all working people--understand us, that they grasp the origin of the growing demands of today, and that we create favorable conditions for the development of their initiative. We must be bolder in mobilizing the technical and scientific research intelligentsia for the fulfilment of its tasks, in mobilizing its experience and knowledge. They are no small army" We are spending not a little on scientific research. The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia supports the policy of our party. We must work more fully and more effectively with them than before, Comrade Gustav Husak stated.

The conclusions of this session, together with those of the 11th session, must be carried to the entire party and to all organizations. They must be discussed in a businesslike manner in the National Front organizations, too. They must be explained to the working people. Everyone will understand the simple principle that if he wants to live well he must contribute to it with his work. We must create the necessary values ourselves through our common work. We must convince every worker, farmer, and the greatest number of working people to devote their labor, their skills and their talents for the achievement of the tasks facing us today.

In concluding his speech to the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Husak noted that we shall speak in this spirit to all party members in the course of the exchange of party cards. When you are a party member, it is not merely a question of paying party dues and attending meetings: A communist is a combatant for a great revolutionary cause. Everyone must do, according to his abilities, the maximum in his sector for the implementation of the tasks facing him. The exchange of party cards will provide an opportunity to develop a great political campaign. There will be some individuals who will be found not to merit membership in the party. But the main thing in the exchange of party cards is that we should activate every communist and mobilize the entire party to meet the great tasks facing the whole of society that we discussed at the 11th session and that we have discussed here today.

Our task is to continue to improve party quality, to continue to consolidate the confidence of millions of our citizens in the party, to develop the party's capability to guide our society successfully forward.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has known glorious and difficult periods along its historic road. It has always victoriously overcome obstacles and difficulties and has successfully lead the working people of our country for many years. Today we have conditions better than ever before--conditions that give us the opportunity to master the tasks to further advance. We must intensify, develop and apply to a greater extent the leading role of the party. There is no communist, however high his post, that does not have to stand accountable before a party body for what he does and how he does it. The party bodies cannot and will not substitute for state or economic or social bodies or organizations. Their task is to apply the party's leading role--this is not only their right but their duty.

We are facing the coming period, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized, with realistic optimism--an optimism that is justified by the results we have achieved and the prospects we have seen opened. We know that we have sufficient forces, that we have a good material basis to depart from. We have people who are politically and technically trained. We also know, however, that we must set a faster pace in the main strategic directions of our social and economic development. We must lead ourselves and others to greater responsibility, as is required by the more demanding needs of today and tomorrow.

HULA RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA PLANNING SESSION

LD082318Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy chairman of the Federal Government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned to Prague from Moscow today after attending the 18th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning.

The CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning discussed some problems connected with the implementation of practical measures listed among the long-term target cooperation programs.

The committee recommended the signing of a framework agreement on cooperation in the building of the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station in the USSR territory with the aim of increasing deliveries of electrical energy from the Soviet Union to states participating in the agreement, as well as an agreement on cooperation in the building and exploitation of a 750 kilovolt power transmission line from Khmelnitskiy to Rzeszow and the Rzesow distribution substation. The power transmission line will contribute to the further insuring of a stable and reliable functioning of the linkage of the power supply grids of the CEMA member-countries.

The committee also discussed and recommended for signing a framework agreement on the cooperation of interested CEMA member-countries on the intensification of geological exploration work in Cuba.

The committee set out measures aimed at the conclusion of the drafting of agreements on comprehensive specialization and production coordination as well as mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for the 1981-1990 period, and on cooperation in the construction of the Mozyr yeast fodder works in the USSR.

Another point discussed was the progress of implementation of the framework agreement on cooperation in the building of new capacities for the output of products containing nickel and cobalt in Cuba.

In conformity with the decisions adopted at the 32d session of the council, the committee approved practical measures aimed at the further improvement of its work.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES 'KLEMENT GOTTWALD' IRON WORKS AKTIV

LD090038Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The working people of the Vitkovice "Klement Gottwald" iron and engineering works celebrated the 150th anniversary of the foundation of their enterprise at a festive aktiv today. They welcomed in their midst Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies as well as social organizations.

(Rudolf Pesta), the director of the enterprise, recalled in a festive speech the history of the birth and development of the works. He pointed to the upsurge of labor initiative and also stressed the Vitkovice works' share in international division of labor among the CEMA countries.

Comrade Kempny transmitted to the working people of the Vitkovice iron and engineering works personal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and president of the republic. He dealt in his speech with the recent 12th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee and emphasized that our socialist economy possessed a sufficient potential and strength to cope with the most demanding tasks. It is necessary, Comrade Kempny said, to discover and utilize consistently the available reserves for the development of production, exporting capacity, technical level and quality of production.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH SVAZARM CONGRESS

Bratislava PRAVDA Previews Congress

AU071430Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[V. Daubner article: "Before Svazarm's 6th All-State Congress; They Will Sum Up Results, Set Goals"]

[Summary] The sixth all-state congress of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] will begin in Prague on 7 December. It will evaluate the work that has been done since the fifth congress in 1973 and mark out the goals for the forthcoming period.

The organization, which is learning from the experiences of the fraternal Soviet paramilitary organization DOSAAF, has achieved many successes in the past period and was awarded the Order of the Republic in 1976, its third high state decoration.

The congress will also assess the political activities of the organization, which reflects the resolution of the Fifth AVAZARM Congress to devote increased attention to political work. Whereas in 1974 2.8 million people took part in paramilitary-political actions, in 1977 this figure reached almost 4 million. These figures indicate that the influence of the paramilitary organization on the population is growing.

SVAZARM plays a special role in training the future defenders of our homeland: The demands on this training have increased considerably in the last 10-15 years.

With the growing number of attractive and interesting activities, the influx of new members to SVAZARM is also increasing. While the SVAZARM membership base increased by 156,000 in the period between the organization's fourth and fifth congresses, it has increased by 250,000 since the fifth congress. Today SVAZARM has 797,500 members, 300,000 of them in Slovakia.

Husak Addresses Congress Delegation

LD091022Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a delegation of the sixth all-state congress of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] at Prague Castle today. The delegation was led by Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee of SVAZARM.

The reception was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comrade Vaclav Horacek briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the progress of the congress proceedings and activities of our voluntary defense assistance organization aimed at implementing the conclusions of the 15th party congress and the tasks set by the fifth all-state congress of the union.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked the great, 800,000-strong army of SVAZARM members for their selfless work within this social organiza ion in the sector of defense assistance, education and sport. The leadership of our party and state, Comrade Husak said, has a high regard for the activities of your organization for many reasons. Its most important mission consists in contributing toward the enhancement of the defense readiness and capability of our country and of the citizens' physical fitness and preparation for service in the army.

The main aim of all our activities, Comrade Husak went on to stress, lies in developing the economy, raising the standard of living and developing culture and other sectors of the life of our country. We strive for a peaceful solution of international problems, for the securing of a peaceful life for our people. However, as long as reactionary, imperialist forces exist, Comrade Husak noted, we must also think about our defense, the defense of the socialist camp. This is why we make efforts to increase the defense capability of the entire country, and we welcome and support the work being done by SVAZARM in this direction.

Comrade Husak then paid tribute to the contribution made by SVAZARM members toward the implementation of our party's policy and our socialist state in the economy and all other spheres. SVAZARM is also one of the organizations, Comrade Husak added, which provide people with the chance of engaging in sports. We appreciate highly the performances at top world level being achieved by a number of SVAZARM-based sportsmen and sportswomen.

Comrade Gustav Husak assured the members of the delegation that our party and state bodies will continue to support the broad range of activities being developed by SVAZARM. He thanked all the officials and members of the organization and all those who have contributed to the good results of its work.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak asked the delegation members to transmit cordial greetings to all the participants of the sixth congress and through them to all the SVAZARM members, and he wished them a successful completion of the congress proceedings and much success in their further work.

In a cordial comradely conversation the participants of the meeting then discussed the results of their work in ideological education, defense assistance and sports sectors. They devoted great attention to the concept of top-level sport and to care for the younger generation. They voiced the determination to increase constantly the share of their organization in the implementation of tasks for the whole of society.

Congress Continues, Lenart Attends

LD1014402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The proclamation of the results of elections to its central bodies, a discussion and adoption of final documents were on the agenda of the last day today of the sixth all-state congress of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] in the Congress Palace at the Julius Fucik Park of Rest and Culture in Prague.

The deliberations today were again attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, led by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia.

Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek was again elected chairman of the SVAZARM Central Committee and Maj Gen Egyd Pepich first deputy chairman.

Congress Approves Resolution

LD101450Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] The sixth all-state congress of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] ended today. The delegations approved a resolution on the further development of activity of the organization (?after) the congress. The resolution stresses that the sixth congress demands the constant intensification of efforts to create conditions for the fulfillment of all the functions of SVAZARM in the spirit of conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The introduction to the resolutions states that the fundamental task of SVAZARM is to fulfill, under party leadership, the function of a voluntary defense and social organization, to help the Czechoslovak Armed Forces in their responsible and demanding task; to secure the reliable defense of the socialist homeland and to unite its members and officials in committed support for the policy of the party with an emphasis on their military and defense duties.

[Words indistinct] the delegates at the sixth all-state congress approved a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee and a letter to the Central Committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Army, Air Force and Navy--DOSAAF.

In the letter to the party Central Committee the delegates at the congress express their determination to do everything to consistently fulfill the conclusions of the sixth congress, so that in the second, final, stage of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress they may be able to present a proud report on the implementation of tasks. The letter passed at the sixth all-state SVAZARM congress notes that since 1973 the SVAZARM has achieved, under the leadership of the CPCZ, important successes in education, training, the technical aspects of defense and sport. The SVAZARM will continue to strive for an intensification of the socialist character of defense training, to raise its participation in the fulfillment of CPCZ policy and to improve consistently the quality of all its activities.

NEW DIRECTIVES WILL PENALIZE POOR WORK QUALITY

LD102248Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It is known that our highest political and economic bodies have adopted--and are still preparing--important measures for the improvement of the entire management cycle of our economy: We should waste less and produce more with greater advantages. You have heard about, or even personally participated in, the comprehensive experiment of effective and quality management. However, this experiment has so far been introduced in only 12 production-economic units and so it was necessary to increase the pressure for quality in national economy. Therefore, as of 1 January, uncompromising directives for penalizing poor quality in the entire economy will come into force.

Hitherto, poor quality was, in fact, affecting everybody, since it had to be reflected in the state budget. But from 1 January, in keeping with these directives, the cost of returned products, repairs under the warranty, fines, exchange of products, and other consequences of work of poor quality, will be specifically recorded and deducted from the means allocated to wages, rewards, bonuses, and will also negatively affect the levels of funds for cultural and social purposes.

In this way, the real offenders will start to pay for poor quality, and it is necessary to add that the experimental budget applied in some enterprises showed that, unfortunately, these sums will be very high.

In connection with this measure, no shallow excuses about poor quality of the supplied raw materials, half-finished products and parts, will be acceptable. The check-in control of any enterprise cannot be forced by anything to accept such items. And if this is the case next year, the check-in control will have to pay for the consequences.

We know that this measure may lead to great difficulties in some enterprises and temporarily there will be nothing to use for the production process since the suppliers are offering substandard products. However, these difficulties will affect the suppliers themselves. Therefore, difficulties encountered in marketing poor quality products will force them to organize and work better. The point is that not every enterprise will accept an uncertain long-term prospect for its own work. They all will no doubt wish that the energy which they put into the production process makes sense and their products are utilized by society.

In this way, the directives for penalizing production of poor quality are above all providing an opportunity for economic management. People working in this sphere, in keeping with the spirit of the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, must clearly show that they are keeping pace with recent developments. Products of mediocre or poor quality always reveal the unhealthy neglect of those who are responsible for such products.

DELEGATE CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD082344Y Prague CTK in English 2118 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] New York, Dec 8, CETEKA correspondent--Czechoslovak delegate Frantisek Penazka supported a just solution of the Namibia issue when he took the floor in the General Assembly debate on Namibia.

Czechoslovakia supports the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and real independence, based on unite and territorial integrity of the country, immediate withdrawal of military units of the South African Republic, and heeding of power to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) recognized by the UN as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The latest developments in Namibia confirm the fact that the Pretoria regime has never been serious about granting Namibia independence, it evidently agreed on negotiations on the Namibia issue only to gain time to prepare and implement a neo-colonialist solution of the problem--to organize unilateral elections with the aim of forming a puppet government in Namibia.

The policy of the South Africa racist regime is a grave threat to international peace and security, and it is clear that time has come to adopt strict and efficient measures against this regime. The Czechoslovak delegation fully supports the just demand of the overwhelming majority of (?UN) and other countries that sanctions in harmony with Chapter VII of the UN Charter be imposed without delay against the South African Republic which refuses to fulfil security council resolutions on Namibian independence, Frantisek Penazka said.

RESPONSE TO AUSTRIAN PAPER'S CLAIM OF 'PLOT' AGAINST ROMANIA

LD082350Y Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, Dec 8, CETEKA correspondent--The Austrians could read today--certainly with a surprise--in one of the biggest right-wing dailies NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG--that Czechoslovakia was allegedly involved in a 'plot' against one of its allies in the Warsaw Treaty--Romania. This unsubstantiated accusation is so ridiculous at first sight that it would not be worth paying attention had it not appeared in the press of a country which stresses its neutrality, and had this cheap sensation not been not in such stark contrast with the efforts of the leading representatives of the two neighbouring states. Indeed, the successful balance-sheet of the development of friendly relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia in the last two years speaks a clear language.

However, if the policy of the renegades is closer to some circles in Austria than the official endeavour of both states to turn their 578 kilometre joint border into a lasting border of peace then it would probably be appropriate to show the Austrian reader and the entire Austrian public also the other side of the coin, to tell them the truth: e.g. about the military manoeuvres held less than a month ago in the close vicinity of the border with a neighbouring country in the north and aimed, according to the Austrian press, at 'securing the border' in case of 'unrest' in the neighbouring country (presumably, Czechoslovakia, according to the regions in which the exercises took place.) Austrian Army units were instructed, among others, to catch 'subversive exponents', 'fugitives' and 'other elements'. To illustrate the character of the fugitives from Czechoslovakia with greater detail soldiers in ragged civilian clothes--how some circles in Austria would probably still like to see the Czechoslovak reality--were turning up before the eyes of surprised Austrian villagers.

Today's unconcealed attack by the Austrian newspaper on Czechoslovaka is evidently part of a thoroughly designed campaign seeking, as a Czechoslovak radio commentator said today, "not only to denigrate the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, but at the same time to provoke disputes between Romania and these states. This aim, quite evident, is moreover accentuated by the endeavour to destroy the unity of the socialist community and thus weaken the joint efforts in the struggle for international detente, for disarmament".

The fabricated arguments of NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG deliberately misrepresent the reality of present-day Austria and Czechoslovakia, the efforts of the leading representatives of the government of both countries. It is also a question why neither of the bourgeois papers in Austria carried the declaration from the Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states' Political Consultative Committee in an extensive context, or its main ideas? This document was signed also by the representative of both countries about which the Austrian newspaper wrote so much in its Friday edition. Indeed, it would clearly turn out then that the socialist countries are striving for peace, for political and military detente, for cooperation among nations. And these interests must undoubtedly be also the interests of the Austrian leaders and all the Austrian people.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO INTERIOR MINISTER

LD091435Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, GDR minister for the interior, has been awarded the clasp to the Patriotic Order of Merit. It was conferred on him by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The award was made on the occasion of Minister Dickel's 65th birthday in recognition of his great services to the building of socialism and safeguarding of workers and peasants power in the GDR. Erich Honecker, who conveyed his good wishes together with Premier Willi Stoph and other prominent GDR personages, presented the award today.

LAO COUNTERPARTS GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU061707Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND IN GERMAN 2-3 Dec 78 p 1 AU

["GDR Congratulates on the Third Anniversary of the Founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Cordial Greetings to the Lao Fraternal People"]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary People's Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Vientiane

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the LPDR we extend to you, the LPRP Central Committee and to the government and fraternal people of the LPDR the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, and from the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

It fills us with pleasure and joy that the Lao fraternal people, under the leadership of the LPRP, have achieved significant successes in creating the foundations of socialism and in consolidating socialist state power in the short time since the founding of the LPDR. Despite the difficult external and internal conditions the LPDR has developed into an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. In close alliance with the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries, the Lao people will also be successful in the future in their heroic struggle for overcoming the cumbersome heritage of feudalism, neocolonialism and imperialist aggression.

The LPDR has continuously enhanced its international prestige. In agreement with the other fraternal countries the LPDR is consistently coming out in favor of peace and security in Asia and throughout the entire world. The GDR supports the just struggle of the LPDR for the respect of its national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of close cooperation and mutual support between our two fraternal parties, states and peoples are unswervingly developing in all fields particularly since the visit of the party-state delegation under the leadership of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR.

We are firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our states and people will gain strength and deepen also in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, further success, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activities.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph,

chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

REPORTAGE ON PIONEER ORGANIZATION'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Ebert Attends Award Ceremony

LD081436Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Meritorious friendship pioneer leaders as well as the central house of Young Pioneers and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Park received high state awards today in the State Council building. The deputy chairman of the State Council, Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, handed on the 30th anniversary of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization the Patriotic Order of Merit. The functionaries of the socialist youth organization thus honored had made an important contribution toward the schooling and communist education of the young generation.

Honecker Receives Pioneer Leaders

LD082332Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the "Ernst Thaelmann" GDR Pioneer organization, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met today 50 meritorious friendship Pioneer leaders from all parts of the GDR. Helga Labs, member of the SED Central Committee and chairwoman of the Pioneer organization, reported on the fulfillment of the "Pioneer express-for our socialist homeland" campaign. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the exemplary work of the friendship Pioneer leaders. Founded 30 years ago by the FDJ and since guided by it responsibly, "the Pioneer organization has helped to actively shape the history of the GDR and proved itself as true school for young revolutionaries," he stressed.

During the past 30 years the young and Thaelmann Pioneers had achieved much as far as learning socially useful work was concerned, Erich Honecker continued. They had always been most actively involved in the FDJ's political campaigns for the strengthening and protection of the GDR. "And that is the case also today. The Pioneer organizations with its "Pioneer express-for our socialist homeland" initiatives stands honorably side by side with the workers' movement in preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR." Erich Honecker called the Pioneer leaders, as FDJ officials, leaders and at the same time good friends of the Pioneers, esteemed partners of teachers and parents. On the same day Helga Labs, meritorious Pioneer leader, the central house of the "German Titov" young Pioneers, and the Berlin "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Park were awarded the Patriotic Order of Merit in Berlin.

Leaders Attend FDJ Meeting

LD110100Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Ernst Thaelmann GDR Pioneer organization a festive meeting took place in Berlin today, which had been organized by the Central Council of the FDJ, the GDR youth organization, at the Palace of the Republic. The 3,000 participants cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council State.

Helga Labs, chairwoman of the GDR children's organization, cordially welcomed the other members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Konrad Naumann; Harry Tisch, Paul Verner; Horst Dohlus; Egon Krenz and Inge Lange as well as Minister for Education Margot Honecker, who was chairwoman of the Pioneer organization in its early years. The GDR Pilot-Cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn, was also cordially welcomed.

Also invited to this festive meeting were the chairmen and delegations of the children's organizations in the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia and the DPRK. Thos present expressed their thanks for the greetings address from the SED Central Committee with their applause.

The greetings address signed by Erich Honecker states among other things: "Founded by the Free German Youth and led by its responsibly in its entire 30 years, the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization has developed into a recognized social force in the life of our country, a loyal ally of the school in the communist education of the children of our country. The SED Central Committee thanks all the young Pioneers who, in the full sense of Thaelmann, love their socialist homeland and attain good achievements in school and social work for our GDR, who came for the firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and who exercise anti-imperialist solidarity."

Addressing Erich Honecker and the other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Helga Labs said among other things: "On the 30th anniversary of our Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization we express our thanks for the great attention and the care with which the SED constantly surrounds our socialist children's organization. We are grateful for the policy directed toward the well-being of the people in our country, of which our children particularly benefit. This is felt daily by the young Pioneers and makes them proud of our GDR." In this connection the speaker recalled that the Pioneer organization was founded 30 years ago under the leadership of Erich Honecker.

LEADERS CONCENTRATE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD100052Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today gave the consumer goods industry the task of manufacturing such modern products for the population as well as for export, which will meet the highest demands with regard to quality, reliability and design. To this end all scientific-technological facilities should be used as a matter of priority and the workers' initiatives should be promoted, he said at the delegates' conference of the SED's basic unit of the Suhl Electric appliances combine parent enterprise.

At the same time Werner Krolikowski pointed out the need to decisively improve technological work; the home-based machine tool industry should be developed more quickly. Concerning the economical use of material he said that anything new in industry would have to primarily involve the production of more and better goods with either the same or preferably lesser quantity of material. The achievements of the Suhl electric appliance workers were praised by Werner Krolikowski as a contribution toward the successful development of the GDR which is making good progress toward integrating economic and social policies.

Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the conference of the Berlin Oberspree cable works combine parent enterpise, explained the close connection between economic and social objectives. The 1979 draft plan had earmarked some M2 billion for the further realization of the capital's housebuilding program. State funds for each hospital bed in the Berlin city hospitals would probably be increased by more than one quarter compared with 1976. Concerning scientific-technological progress Konrad Neumann appealed for better use of the experiences of innovators and best workers and of the proposals submitted during the plan discussions and party elections. Next he paid tribute to the peace initiatives of established socialism, which are of importance to the continuation of proven economic and social policies. These initiatives include the results of the latest Moscow meeting by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

UN DELEGATE STRESSES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA, SWAPO

LD090128Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2143 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--At the plenary session of the 33d United Nations General Assembly today the GDR stressed once again that it "supports the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO for self-determination, freedom and national independence." The GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations, Peter Florin, condemned those maneuvres designed to prevent the realization of genuine self-determination for the Namibian people. He stated that: "Under the motto of 'preventing bloodshed' the five NATO states represented in the Security Council have undertaken many diplomatic acts while the ruler in Pretoria and their lackeys in Windheek have preserved the reign of terror in Namibia and are conducting sham elections from which SWAPO is excluded. The purpose of these so-called elections is to put through a so-called internal settlement similar to that in Rhodesia."

The member-countries of the United Nations "do all they can to frustrate the devilish plans of the South African racists and their imperialist accomplices," he said. The occupying powers must be resolutely opposed by effective sanctions.

"The fact that the Namibian question has been discussed for decades in the United Nations without a solution being reached confirms that all this is connected with the international balance of power," Peter Florin continued. "Today this balance of power has undergone a fundamental change to the disadvantage of the racists and their accomplices. The forces which oppose colonialism, apartheid and neocolonialism, and which support national and social liberation, have become stronger in southern Africa, too, and if some progress has been achieved, it is the result of the changed balance of power, the upsurge of the fight by the African peoples and national liberation movements, especially SWAPO. The recent acceptance of Namibia by UNESCO only serves to confirm this. This new phase of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia calls for extreme vigilance. The speed with which a genuine solution can be found to the Namibian question depends on the unity of the anti-imperialist, anti-racist forces and their ability to withstand the maneuvres by the NATO states and South Africa."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 20 DEC

LD091954Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The National Assembly has been convened for 1100 on 20 December. The government recommends that the National Assembly place on its agenda next year's budget and the draft bill on the criminal code.

HUSZAR, MAROTHY SPEAK AT BALATONALIGA KISZ MEETING

LD100020Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Istvan Huszar, member of the party Politburo and deputy premier, gave a talk on the economic situation and the tasks for 1979 at the Balatonaliga meeting of KISZ leaders. The work of the youth organization was evaluated by the secretaries of the KISZ Central Committee. The conference ended with a closing speech by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

LCY'S STANE DOLANC MEETS HUNGARY'S ANDRAS GYENES

LD101648Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Presidium, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, have had discussions on relations between the Hungarian and Yugoslav parties. The Yugoslav guest stopped in Budapest on his way home from Poland.

BILATERAL, VIETNAMESE TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD082116Y Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 December (MTI)--The correspondent of MTI reports from Hanoi:

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Kaplar and his Vietnamese opposite number signed a bilateral agreement for 1979 on the exchange of goods and on payments, in Hanoi Friday.

The document foresees volumes of deliveries which can be realized by both sides. The value of the total goods traffic between the two countries is to be 34 million roubles in 1979. The Vietnamese export for Hungary includes first of all consumer goods in (?heavy) demand in the Hungarian market and materials which are important for the economy.

The Hungarian deliveries for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam include goods needed for the development of the Vietnamese economy and its internal supply.

The already many-sided bilateral cooperation-in-production is to be promoted. New goods are to be included in the cooperation-in-production in 1979. The new goods include: work clothing, sport shoes and tires for bicycles. Both sides find this trend of the economic relations beneficial.

Jozsef Kaplar was received by Dang Viet Chau, foreign trade minister of Vietnam.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM GRANTS TV INTERVIEW

LD110216Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Interview with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, by Alajos Chrudinak in Budapest, time not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Chrudinak] Mr President: Now that the fighting in Eritrea is slowly coming to an end, what urgent tasks do you have to solve?

[Mengistu] Regrettably, the Eritrean separatists kindled the fire of war in the northern territory at a time when the class struggle in Ethiopia was being sharpened and when Somalia attacked the country. In cooperation with the population of the territory, the Ethiopian Army has recently won several victories over those who are attempting to separate Eritrea. Now that the situation in the territory is beginning to settle, our principle goal is to resettle the Eritreans in their own homes. We are endeavoring to reach a political settlement and insure complete equality for all the nationalities in Ethiopia. Our compatriots in Eritrea have suffered a great deal in the course of fighting over the 17 years, and during the last 4 years they were prevented from participating in the revolutionary transformation of Ethiopia. I would like the population of the territory to begin, as soon as possible, to take part in building the new society so that at last they can enjoy the achievements of our revolution, such as the redistribution of land.

The separatists ruined the economy of Eritrea. They destroyed the majority of its industrial establishments which means that solving economic problems is now in the forefront of the tasks we face--rebuilding and plants.

[Question] What damage has Ethiopia sustained on account of the war?

[Answer] Until now we have not published the damages we have sustained, for we thought such knowledge would make our enemies happy. The sad truth, however, is that the war has not caused enormous casualties but has left many hundreds of thousands homeless. Many industrial and agricultural establishments, bridges and roads have been destroyed. We first tried to evaluate our losses last year. The data we compiled speak of grave human casualties and enormous material losses. Rebuilding the destroyed economy, resettlement of the population and assistance for them requires a lot of time and is extremely expensive. The wars that raged almost simultaneously in the northern, eastern and southern provinces of Ethiopia have completely drained our financial resources.

[Question] Do you intend to create a political party through the unity of progressive forces in Ethiopia?

[Answer] To your question I answer 'yes'. Such a step is contained in the program of our national democratic revolution. The previous civilian feudal regime stripped the Ethiopian people of their political parties, which have never existed and where all political movements were banned. This was related to our country's social backwardness. Under the previous regime only a few initial steps were taken to change the feudal productive conditions. However, after the 1974 revolution, an opportunity arose to a certain extent for workers, students and the intelligentsia to create organizations. Recognizing the necessity of creating a political party, the Military Administrative Council strove to rally and unite differing Marxist-Leninist organizations, which later created their united front [as heard] which still operates today.

The Military Administrative Council supports the activity of this front in principle, in policy and financially, taking into account that this united front could later become the seed for a party in the workers' vanguard. As a result of our assistance and ideological talks, they are just about to be brought together into a united organization from whence we hope a Marxist-Leninist party will be born.

[Question] What is the significance for Ethiopia of the friendship and cooperation treaty it signed with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I believe that liberation movements cannot win their battles successfully if they are isolated from each other. It is essential for them to closely cooperate with progressive world forces and especially with the socialist countries. The Ethiopian revolution is an organic part of the international workers movement. Even the imperialist powers realized that the victory and successes of the Ethiopian revolution in the Horn of Africa represent a challenge for the remnants of colonial and racist forces in Africa. This explains their desperate efforts to contain the Ethiopian revolution and endanger the country's territorial unity.

I would like to say that there are also elements in Ethiopia which lent a helping hand to military intervention. In those difficult days, the socialist countries granted us significant internationalist assistance. We received rapid and timely assistance, especially from the Soviet Union, which made victory over the invaders and the defense of the revolution possible. Ethiopian-Soviet relations are based on mutual respect, trust and friendship. Our friendship and cooperation treaty could therefore be built on existing close contacts. This treaty was signed during our recent visit to Moscow. The treaty clearly states that a mutual struggle for national independence, peace and progress represents the basis for cooperation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. I am certain that in shaping our contacts we will put the text and spirit of our treaty into practice.

[Question] Would you discuss in a few words the purpose of your visit to Hungary and the future of relations between the two fraternal countries.

[Answer] My visit to Hungary is part of my tour of the socialist countries. You may perhaps recall that when the Ethiopian revolution was threatened by internal and external enemies, and when my homeland was attacked, the socialist countries granted us moral, material and political support because of their internationalist convictions. Hungary was among the first to hurry to our aid. I came to you on behalf of the Ethiopian people to thank the Hungarian people for this historic assistance. We conducted very useful negotiations with the Hungarian leaders about further improvements in our contacts. I feel that my talks in Budapest will serve to deepen our bilateral cooperation on international issues that affect us directly. Your sympathy and support multiplies our strength, and our comradely cooperation contributes to strengthening the adherents of socialism throughout the world.

[Chrudinak] Thank you Mr President.

ECONOMIST PREDICTS SLOWDOWN IN ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

LD102236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here is an interview with Jozsef Drecin, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, on the situation of the Hungarian economy. He is interviewed by Zoltan Farkas.

[Drecin] Hungary, by its very size and openness is inevitably affected by the world economic situation. Some degree of adjustment to outside developments in inevitable. We were rather naive in earlier times in maintaining that there were no problems of this sort. At that time there was a belief that there would be a constant growth from the center outward. Luckily this is something far behind us by now; we accept the need for adjustments.

At present there is a situation--partly as a result of the deterioration in the terms of trade and partly because of stronger competition in the markets--in which we are unable to maintain the pace, or, rather, we cannot maintain equilibrium at the present rate of growth. I could say that from 1973 to 1975, we failed to take certain measures. We should have reacted more quickly in the energy field--this is partly a matter of conservation--and also in other areas, such as the regulating activity, the structural matters of the economy and price policy. We should have been more flexible. Naturally, I must add to this that slowing down the rate of growth is not something to be happy about. However, there is no point in achieving growth for the sake of growth.

[Farkas] What are the next steps?

[Answer] Fundamentally, we need better regulating. We must develop strong incentives that accord better with the market and efficiency and we must consider all decisions in relation to the world economy. We must see ourselves in the future as being part of an economy which must compete often with leading economies in the world.

[Question] But in a competing economy there must be enterprises which fall behind in the race. Must we expect this, too?

[Answer] Well, politically there is a quite unequivocal position that in Hungary we must not always bail out those who fail economically. That is why I said that the system of regulators must force a tougher mentality to develop; this can be done through interest rates, prices, the regulation of incomes and so on.

[Question] And what happens in cases when people cannot meet these requirements?

[Answer] In these cases, just as in any other modern economy, order must be created. There are various ways of doing this. Obviously we are not going to eliminate our existing factories if they can be saved. There is always some sort of failure--of leadership, personnel or technological level--which produces bad performance. In the majority of cases it is possible to find the conditions for improving the level of efficiency.

Naturally, there can also be cases where certain activities, or even enterprises, must be abolished. We must not be frightened of this. In Hungary the workers are not harmed because of this; there is no danger of unemployment. Certainly, it may well happen that people will have to find work elsewhere.

[Question] Slowing down the rate of growth goes hand in hand with a reduction in a whole series of other indices. One of these is the development of personal incomes.

[Answer] It is a characteristic of the present Hungarian economy that it has surpassed itself somewhat; we must see this as a front where the vanguard has run ahead too far and there is no [word indistinct] line. We have run ahead in many spheres: The level of investment, and, I must say this quite frankly, we have run ahead, in relation to our level of development and with regard to the level of consumption. Thus, in the coming period the reduction in growth must not be accompanied by a deceleration in exports. This is natural, our purpose is precisely to restore the external equilibrium of the economy. Thus there will be less of the results of growth available for internal consumption. This means that growth will be decelerated in investment, bringing it almost to the point of stagnation during the next few years and that the rate of consumption growth by the population will decelerate to a very low rate. According to present ideas, this will slow down to approximately 1 or 2 percent per year.

[Question] How long is this relatively slow rate of growth going to last?

[Answer] It might take a few years or perhaps an entire plan period; we cannot say precisely as yet, at least until Hungarian productivity approaches the developed European level, until the competitiveness of our products, of our manufacturing culture reaches the requirements of the world market, and in a wider sphere than at present, the rate of growth can only be moderate.

APRO OPENS JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING

LD081508Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society Presidium is in session in the Parliament building. "The session was opened by Antal Apro, president of the society. Then the participants heard a briefing on foreign affairs by Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs. At present Gabor Regoes, secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, is presenting a report on the work carried out during the past few years."

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION COOPERATION WITH GDR--Budapest, December 5 MTI--Zsigmond Bakos, Hungarian under-secretary for light industry, had talks in Berlin with Dr Paul Liehmann, GDR deputy minister for light industry. A survey was made of the results of the two countries' cooperation in the light industry sector, first of all in the textile and show branches. Agreement was reached on a reciprocal review on possibilities for joint ventures in the wool, shoe-sole and pig-skin production, in the interest of increasing production efficiency, the better supply of citizens and widening the choice. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD]

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES IN WARSAW 10 DEC

LD110024Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers, supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Warsaw today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of our country's highest authorities.

The Ethiopian leader was welcomed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and by Edward Babiuch, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Jan Szydlak, Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Mlynczak and Emil Wojtaszek.

From the airport Mengistu Haile Mariam, accompanied by Henryk Jablonski, left for the Wilanow Palace which will be his residence during his stay in Poland. The first meeting of Henryk Jablonski and Mengistu Haile Mariam was held in the Wilanow Palace.

The Ethiopian guest laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb, and toured Warsaw. At the town hall he paid a visit to the hosts of the capital. Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke with appreciation about the reconstruction of Warsaw, and wished further successes in its development.

Jablonski's Dinner Toast Reported

LD110048Y Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec, PAP--During a dinner given in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, said:

We see in your person a representative of a nation which made a historical breakthrough in its centuries-old history and got upon the path of socialist changes. Your activities testify to the consistent striving of the leadership of the socialist Ethiopia to put into effect the lofty ideals of the revolution and to eliminate the adverse relics of the former social system in your country and to base its active foreign policy on the principles of struggle against all forms of imperialism and neocolonial dependence. We do also know that it does not lie in the interest of any country in the Horn of Africa to keep up tensions and conflicts among them, as the benefits coming from the lack of stabilization in that region can only be drawn by the forces which are hostile to those nations.

We have always lent and are lending our all-round moral, political and material support, according to our possibilities, to the struggle for noble and particularly dear to us ideals of independence, freedom, justice and social progress.

We have a deep respect and esteem for those nations of Africa which have regained independence in the tough struggle against colonialism and reactionary forces, which fight for a full national and social liberation and lay down bold programmes of building a better future.

Yet, there are nations in that continent which still remain under the yoke of colonial and racial oppression. This is the reason why we firmly condemn the system of apartheid and other forms of oppression suffered by African people in the Republic of South Africa. We also fully recognize the right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to self-determination and resolutely come out against any attempts at keeping them in colonial dependence.

We do not forget either for a single while that there exist in various parts of the world hotbeds of tensions threatening peace and international detente. This concerns in particular the protracted Middle East conflict which cannot be resolved by means of any separatist agreements. Quite the contrary. Such attempts defer the reaching of a just peace based on the principles of respect for the rights of all peoples of that region.

Your visit to our country is a telling evidence of our common will to expand and deepen the mutual relations of friendship and cooperation to which we attach great importance.

The Polish nation understands well Ethiopia's desire to preserve her territorial integrity, and her struggle to consolidate the accomplished socio-economic transformations. It knows and highly appreciates your great achievements in the expansion of industrial potential, agriculture, infrastructure, educational system. We are deeply convinced that the Provisional Military Administrative Council, which you are heading, is guiding your country to new victories of the people and for the people. Our nations are linked by common goals and mutual respect, therefore we have conditions for the further tightening of collaboration in the sphere of politics, economy, science, technology and culture.

We will be striving to raise our cooperation onto a level which would reflect the bonds of friendship existing between us, and be consistent with the possibilities stemming from the ambitious plans of development of our countries. I would like to ensure you that, on our party, we will spare no efforts to duly utilize the effects of talks we are going to hold, in the interest of our friendly countries and nations.

Mengistu's Dinner Toast Reported

LD110650Y Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

["Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec, PAP--In a speech at the dinner given in his honour by Henryk Jablonski, the visiting Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said the resolute support of the Polish party, government and nation for the Ethiopian revolution was a stimulus for the Ethiopians in their struggle to build socialism in their country.

He said the traditional Polish-Ethiopian friendship was further strengthened when the revolution toppled the feudal-bourgeois regime. I am convinced, said he, that our talks here and agreements that are going to be concluded, will elevate our relations to an even higher level.

Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized the significance of the international assistance granted to the Ethiopian revolutionaries in their class struggle by the socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union.

The Ethiopian leader next said that the revolutionary government, having consolidated the revolution and the national unity, was now going to pay more attention to economic matters. The success of this campaign will allow Ethiopia to make an appropriate contribution to the struggle of oppressed nations, which is her internationalist duty.

He condemned the "fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which has been obtaining moral, material, financial and political support from capitalist countries. We are seriously disturbed by the fact that this fascist regime, collaborating with imperialists, is going to become a nuclear state and thereby become a considerable threat to all of Africa."

"Today, more than ever, it is the duty of revolutionary, progressive and freedom-loving inhabitants of Africa to eliminate differences between them and to consolidate their unity," declared Mengistu Haile Mariam, referring to imperialist schemings in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"The situation in the Middle East is still complicated and the prospects of lasting peace none too bright. The talks at Camp David, arranged by imperialists, were to serve the interests of imperialists rather than the cause of peace. We condemn all the negotiation efforts which leave aside the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization."

"Ethiopia on her part is granting material and moral support to liberation movements, especially in southern Africa. We condemn decidedly the reactionary role of the Peking leaders who collaborate with imperialism and are making steps with a view to disturbing the struggle for liberation of socialism and destabilizing the young revolutions. We also condemn China's expansionist policies which have produced a conflict situation in Southeast Asia and her aggression against Vietnam," Mengistu Haile Mariam went on.

He welcomed the triumph of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over imperialist plotting and aggression attempts, as well as the formation in Afghanistan of a revolutionary government leading the country onto the road of socialism.

"Genuine disarmament and detente are vital for peace and security of the world and the good of mankind and its progress, but so far the results in this domain are not satisfactory. That is why it is important that the peace-loving countries of the world, and particularly nations fighting for a just international economic order, intensify their efforts at reaching disarmament.

"The similarity of historical experiences of our nations, linked by proletarian internationalism, causes Poland and Ethiopia to have identical ideological positions in their endeavours toward consolidating the world proletariat's unity and eliminating imperialist exploitation and oppression. I think that the budding all round cooperation between Poland and Ethiopia will open a new chapter of our heroic nations' traditional friendship."

Jablonski-Mengistu Talks Begin

LD111240Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of the government of socialist Ethiopia, paid a visit today to the Belweder Palace to meet with Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the State Council. The Polish-Ethiopian plenary talks, chaired by Henryk Jablonski and Mengistu Haile Mariam, have begun at the Belweder.

MORE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S DOLANC

Visits Gdansk

LD091203Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gdansk, Dec 9 (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the LCY, has said that his present visit to Poland is aimed at the promotion of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP], adding that there exist no problems in the interparty and interstate cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

Dolanc made this evaluation in the talks he had at the PUWP Voivodship Committee of Gdansk where he had arrived yesterday. Here, Dolanc met with Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee, and other party officials. Afterwards, he was greeted at the old city hall by Jerzy Mlynarczyk, the mayor of Gdansk.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD0920547 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec, PAP--A protocol specifying the scope of trade and economic cooperation in 1979 was signed here today at the end of Polish-Yugoslav economic talks.

It was agreed that in comparison with the results attained this year, mutual turnover is to increase by about 30 per cent. This increase will be achieved mainly through activization of exchange of the electroengineering industry products and promotion of specialized and coproduction deliveries, the share of which is to grow by 24 per cent.

Poland will deliver to Yugoslavia in 1979 considerable quantities of machines and equipment (51 percent of the Poland's overall exports) for the automotive and construction industry, for the tractors and farming machines industry as well as for the textile and chemical industry.

Poland will also continue to deliver equipment for Yugoslav power engineering projects, sugar plants and chemical factories.

Apart from that, Poland will supply Yugoslavia with fuels, chemicals, products of timber and paper-making industry, metallurgical goods, minerals, and articles of everyday use.

Polish imports from Yugoslavia will cover machines and equipment (43 per cent of imports), including considerable quantities of farming machinery and components for automotive and tractors-manufacturing industry.

Poland is also going to import from Yugoslavia cables, electrotechnical products, and raw materials for the chemical and metallurgical industries.

Apart from that Poland will purchase in Yugoslavia consumer goods especially food and agricultural produce.

Dolanc Departs 9 Dec

LD0923197 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec, PAP--Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Stane Dolanc, wound up his few-day visit to Poland, paid at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee, [words indistinct] Warsaw today.

The Yugoslav guest and the party accompanying him were bid farewell at Warsaw's central railway station by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch, PUWP CC secretary Ryszard Frelek and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH THAI KING, FOREIGN MINISTER

LD081545Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, the foreign minister, has paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand, and was received at an audience by King Phumiphon Adunyadet and also by the prime minister, Kriangsak Chamanan. During Emil Wojtaszek's meeting with the Thai prime minister the two sides discussed the possibilities of growth in the present, already quite considerable, economic cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Wojtaszek has also had 2 days of talks with Uppadit Pachariyangkun, the Thai foreign minister. They exchanged views on the present state of and prospects for the development of relations between the two countries, and on international questions.

An agreement preventing double taxation in relations between Poland and Thailand was signed today.

GUCWA INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT NATIONAL PLAN

LD091442Y Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasants' Party and marshal (speaker) of the Polish Sejm, spoke to the daily CZIENNIK LUDOWY about the draft national plan for 1979 currently discussed by Sejm deputies.

He said: "The first reading of the draft plan and budget was held. The deputies got acquainted with the government's proposals which are now comprehensively discussed. In view of a number of difficulties which occurred this year the proposals evoke varying feelings and opinions. The discussions happen to be stormy and reveal various doubts. They often require thorough examination concentrated on those difficulties which took place in our economic life. The deputies agree as to general assumptions of the draft plan but some problems are subjected to detailed analysis."

Discussing the situation, in various domains of economy as seen by the parliamentarians, Stanislaw Gucwa went on:

"The agriculture and food-processing committee says, for example, that the conception of economic strengthening of agriculture is consistently implemented. Investment outlays increase and so do supplies of machines and other means of production. The food processing industry allots high outlays for the enlargement of purchase stations. Frequently, however, the discussions reveal the fact that the alloted outlays are too low in relation to the speed rate of the development of production. The aim of deputies' discussions is to find out the most advantageous solution to the situation."

The plan for 1979 envisages a decrease in capital spendings, this lessening the burden of investments on the national income. It also provides for smoothing of the whole investing process. This means that in many fields capital spending will be lower, yet in some, like agriculture, they will be higher. The plan will prefer those investments which are aimed at enlarging market and export production. Other investments will be carried out at a slower pace.

The discussions held in Sejm commissions have to be thorough since the structure of the whole of the plan is being changed.

Because the plan will be carried out in more difficult economic conditions, it must envisage broader utilization of economic reserves. Ever more energetic steps are needed in this respect. Stricter discipline at work is also necessary, since an increase in employment is not envisaged. Moreover, the plan provides for bigger economies in the use of raw and semi-processed materials. Regarding the general conceptions included in the draft plan as correct, the commissions endeavour to point out new possibilities of increasing production and utilization of reserves. By December 12 the commissions should have formulated conclusions and desiderata which the government will examine before the plenary meeting of the Sejm to be held in the second decade of December. We expect that the meeting will approve of the plan and budget.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEAKS ON AVIATION INDUSTRY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD100110Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Polish aviation industry were held at the transport equipment factory PCI in Rzeszow. They were attended by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Zbigniew Zeikubski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building; and Aleksander Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry. Also present were the administrators of Rzeszow Voivodship with Leon Kotarea, first secretary of the party voivodship committee.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz visited the main production sections of the Rzeszow factory and met political and economic activists of the (?aviation and engine) industry enterprises from all over the country. Next, he took part in a solemn rally of the work forces representing 21 enterprises of the PZL amalgamation. [passage indistinct]

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz delivered a speech at the end of the rally. He said that the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Polish aviation industry are not held in Rzeszow without reason. It is here, that the largest aviation works are located. The works have scored numerous successes in the history of Polish aviation in the past 50 years. The Polish aviation industry is flourishing. This can be seen in the application of new technologies and the use of more and more effective methods of production. This makes it possible to develop exports in a dynamic way. The exports include planes, helicopters, aircraft engines and other products.

On behalf of the party and state leadership, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to all workers of the Polish aviation industry the most sincere thanks for their honest work and commitment.

JAROSZEWICZ VISITS ENGINEERING WORKS

LD071804Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Nowotko engineering works in Warsaw has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. It was in this connection that Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today visited the works staff. In the 27 years of its existence the works had grown from a motor vehicle repair works into an up-to-date enterprise which makes diesel engines for 120 kinds of machines and assemblies. Nowotko engines work in 40 countries. The premier was shown round a diesel production hall in which engines of between 700 to 12,00 horsepower are made.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL

Arrives in Bucharest

AU0817107Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury and envoy of President Carter, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon at the invitation of the Romanian government. Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Cangea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Administrative Board of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank; and Gheorghe Picos, deputy minister of finance. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest and embassy staff were also present.

Arrival Statement

ID0821087Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 8 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec, AGERPRES--Having arrived in Bucharest on December 8 at the invitation of the Romanian Government, Michael Blumenthal, U.S. President's special envoy, secretary of the treasury, made the following statement at the airport:

I come to Romania at President Carter's direction to reaffirm to the Romanian people and to President Ceausescu the importance we attach to Romania's independence and to U.S.-Romanian friendship.

In recent years, our bilateral relations have steadily improved. They have demonstrated increasingly the kind of practical and friendly cooperation that is possible and necessary among states, whatever their differences in social and governmental systems, in history, or in international relationships. President Ceausescu's visit to the United States in April of this year provided an important stimulus to the development of our relations. My visit today is a direct outgrowth of the dialogue intensified at that time, and President Carter personally, attaches to increased cooperation between our two countries. In this connection, I expect to have a general political exchange as well as talks on economic and financial issues. My visit at President Carter's request is also a reflection of the value we place on the constructive role that Romania plays in international affairs. We share with Romania a common adherence to the principles of national sovereignty, independence, equality, non-interference, and mutual respect. Together with Romania, we wish to see these principles, which are firmly rooted in the Helsinki Final Act, strengthened. These principles are fundamental to stable and peaceful relations among all states.

Meets Burtica

ID0821127Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 8 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on December 8 with Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government as special envoy of the U.S. President.

Problems were discussed on the occasion concerning the development of commercial exchanges, of the financial-banking and economic relations, as well as of the relations of cooperation between Romania and the U.S.A. in various fields of activity. Opinions were also exchanged on aspects of the international monetary situatinn.

Meets Andrei

LD032114Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec, AGERPRES --On December 8, Stefan Andrei, Romania's foreign minister, had an interview with Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury and President Carter's special envoy. Stefan Andrei and Michael Blumenthal exchanged views on the stage and prospects of the Romanian-U.S. bilateral relations and on some international issues. The Romanian foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of the guest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU091455Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the U.S. secretary of the treasury, Michael Blumenthal, who visited our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government as envoy of Jimmy Carter, President of the United States. The guest was accompanied by Steven Larrabee, member of the National Security Council of the United States. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The U.S. secretary stated that he had the pleasant mission of extending a personal message of greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, together with the desire of continuing and deepening the summit dialog which will promote Romanian-U.S. relations in the spirit of talks and the joint declaration signed by the two presidents in Washington in April this year. The head of the Romanian state expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey personal greetings to President Jimmy Carter.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the upward trend of relations between Romania and the United States, as well as cooperation between the two states to resolve the problems of present-day life in keeping with the interests of peace, detente and international security. They also stressed their common desire to develop economic, political, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations in fields of common interests on the basis of equality of rights and respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The development of Romanian-U.S. relations on this basis, under conditions of different social systems and forms of government and under different historical conditions, and while respecting each state's alliances, constitutes the assertion in practice of the Helsinki Final Act, of the policy of detente and international cooperation which is in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Romanian and U.S. peoples.

The exchange of views on matters pertaining to current international events stressed the importance of continuing Romanian-U.S. cooperation to strengthen the trend toward detente and peace, and to contribute to resolving disputes between states by political means and negotiations, to improving the general political climate and to developing cooperation among all nations in the world. In conformity with these targets, the two sides stressed the great importance of achieving concrete measures aimed at stopping the arms race, at achieving general, primarily nuclear, disarmament and at reducing military budgets and weapons without changing the international balance of forces.

The talks also stressed the need to act to completely implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to insure a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which is designed to open up new prospects for continuing the process of achieving security, peace, detente and cooperation on the European Continent. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Holds Press Conference

AU091931Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec, AGERPRES--Before leaving Bucharest, Michael Blumenthal, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government as special envoy of the U.S. President, gave a press conference when he made a statement and answered some questions of Romanian and foreign newsmen.

He specified that the purpose of his visit to Romania was to continue and deepen the process of bilateral contacts and dialogue--ever more frequent and fruitful in recent years--between Romania and the United States. In this context, the guest was highly appreciative of his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, pointing to his active contribution to the process of international detente, to peace, to the promotion of the collaboration among nations, to disarmament.

Answering a question related to the prospects of the Romanian-U.S. relations, Michael Blumenthal said that the economic relations between Romania and the United States are steadily developing, being characterized by a substantial increase in the volume of trade on a balance basis. We have a target, to which President Nicolae Ceausescu referred repeatedly, of continuing the growth in economic relations and of achieving one billion dollars in trade between us by the end of 1980, he said. Next, he enumerated several forms of mutually advantageous collaboration in production, the transfer of technology and in the cultural domain.

In another sequence of ideas, Michael Blumenthal referred to some questions related to the implementation of disarmament measures, the limitation of armings, the reduction of military budgets so that all countries could use the economic resources thus released for their multilateral progress.

[Word indistinct] the U.S. dignitary answered some question referring to the need for solving the problems of underdevelopment, energy and monetary difficulties. In this context he mentioned some practical measures taken internationally for removing the commercial barriers, establishing a preferential system for the developing countries, transfering technologies and financial resources to these countries, for maintaining the stability of raw material prices.

Departs Bucharest

AU091937Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec, AGERPRES--Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of treasury, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation on the Romanian Government, left Bucharest on December 9 afternoon.

On departure at the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Voloseniuc, governor of the board of directors of the Romanian bank for foreign trade, Gheorghe Picos, deputy minister of finance. Attending were Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Romania, and members of the embassy.

PRESS NOTES U.S. DEMOCRATS' DEBATE ON MILITARY SPENDING

AU111044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Dec 78 AU

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The newspapers also inform readers of the controversies within the national conference of the Democratic Party of the USA as regards the projects envisaging increased military spending.

CEAUSESCU AWARDED 'NORBERT WIENER' GOLD MEDAL

AU081425Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 8 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the first gold medal Norbert Wiener of the World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics (WOGSC) during a ceremony that took place at the palace of the State Council on December 7. The medal was conferred on the Romanian head of state at the fourth congress of cybernetics and systems of Amsterdam (August 1978) in token of high valuation for his merits in promoting science in general and cybernetics in particular for their use for peace, cooperation and progress.

The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Manea Manescu, the other members of the RCP and state leadership, by other officials, teaching staff, well-known Romanian scientists.

Warmly thanking for the distinction, the Romanian head of state expressed the wish that the scientists, the scholars act for the discoveries, the research activity and creation, science in general, not to serve war and the distruction of what mankind created along the centures, but progress only for the welfare, liberty and happiness of the peoples, of each and every man. This is in fact the humanitarian mission and the noble role of sciences and I think that cybernetics will make it a point of honor to act for this, the Romanian head of state went on.

Here in Romania, while preoccupied to raise the material and spiritual development level of the society, we do everything possible-and we are determined to act in the same way also in the future--for stopping the arms race, for a new policy of collaboaration among all nations, based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, on mutually advantageous collaboration, to the end of solving the complex problems of present-day world, of ensuring the liberty and welfare of the peoples, of all people.

Romania's president expressed then the hope that the politicians, the heads of state and government will pay more attention to the wishes of their peoples, just as to the wishes of the whole mankind, will take into account [words indistinct] and will give up competing in the arms race. Let us compete in the development of the economy and science, in collaboration for securing welfare and civilization on our planet, the Romanian head of state said.

The peoples are a huge force, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion, stressing that it rests with the workers, engineers and scientists to make the arms race stop, to safeguard civilization and peace, by most firmly having their say.

PCI OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST 8 DEC

AU081645Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and Rodolfo Mechini, member of the PCI Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

Ceausescu Receives PCI Officials

AU091632Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The guest was accompanied by Rudolfo Mechini, member of the PCI Central Committee. Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee was also present at the meeting.

Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for much good health and happiness, and success in the activity he is carrying out as head of the party and state, on behalf of Comrade Luigi Longo, PCI chairman, and Enrico Berlinguer, party secretary general. He also extended wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer and to the other comrades of the PCI leadership.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the activities carried out by the two parties and the evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Italian peoples. They also discussed the current international situation and matters pertaining to the communist and workers movement. In this context, the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at continuing the trend toward detente, at achieving tangible general disarmament measures and at broad international cooperation in the interests of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship which characterizes relations between the RCP and the PCI.

Pajetta Leaves Bucharest

AU101835Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 10 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec, AGERPRES--Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, and Rodolfo Mechini, member of the CC of the PCI, left Bucharest on December 10, after a Romanian visit.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT 7 DEC

AU081540Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 7 Ar Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, minister of foreign affairs, who participated, at head of delegation, in the Bucharest third session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese political commission and in the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese commission of economic and technical cooperation. The Sudanese dignitary handed over a warm message of salute to Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of Sudan, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

During the interview, the good Romanian-Sudanese relations were referred to, satisfaction being expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sudan, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, between the public organizations of the two countries. The wish was expressed to amplify and expand the Romanian-Sudanese relations both bilaterally and internationally.

Both sides pointed to the need for propelling the commercial exchanges, the cooperation in production, for new dimensions to be conferred on the economic relations between the two countries, in harmony with the level and quality of the relations of friendship that were established and are developing between the two peoples and parties.

Emphasis was placed in this context on the importance of the proceedings of the two joint commissions for the establishment of new ways and means of fruitful collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Sudan, as well as on the role devolving on these commissions in identifying new domains of collaboration.

Problems of the international political situation were also approached, stress being laid on the necessity of intensified efforts for the establishment of new inter-state relations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for stimulating the process of detente, of understanding and collaboration among nations, for the settlement of the litigious problems among states by peaceful negotiations.

Stressed was in this context that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by an overall politically, peacefully negotiated settlement which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to a solution of the Palestinian people's issue, by recognizing its right to self-determination, to setting up its own independent state included, to the guaranteeing of the independence and integrity of all the states in the region. Emphasis was also placed on the utility of a meeting under the UN aegis or with its active participation--in Geneva or elsewhere--on the Middle East problems to be attended by all the parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, meeting that should lead to a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the area.

Stressed was the importance of building a genuine system of security and cooperation in Europe, of intensified efforts for strengthening international peace and collaboration, of taking concrete disarmament measures, nuclear in particular.

The resolve of the two states was expressed to support the fight of the African peoples for defending and consolidating their national independence, and the solidarity with the liberation movements of Rhodesia and Namibia, with the colour population in South Africa was reaffirmed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER 8 DEC

AU082044Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and planning of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He is participating as head of a delegation in the proceedings of the fifth session of the Romanian-Pakistani government commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation that is being held in Bucharest.

During the meeting between Romania's president and the Pakistani minister, the positive evolution of relations between the two states were stressed with satisfaction, and the desire was expressed to expand and diversify Romanian-Pakistani cooperation. The fruitful results of the current session of the joint commission were emphasized. The commission established concrete ways and means for bilateral cooperation. Discussing certain aspects of the international situation, the Pakistani guest expressed great appreciation for the active policy of peace, cooperation and international understanding promoted consistently by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCE OFFICIAL ON 8 DEC

AU082046Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Comrade Manuel Azcarate, member of the Standing Commission of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PCE leaders, Dolores Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship which is characteristic of the good relations between the two communist parties, the sides exchanged broad views on the activity carried out by the two parties, on relations of cooperation and friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, and on certain matters of the communist and workers movement and of international political life.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS VISIT BUCHAREST EXHIBITION 8 DEC

AU081355Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "Today Comrade Nicolae Cearsescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and with other comrades of the party-state leadership are visiting the exhibition on solutions that will insure the further reduction of material and energy consumption and a better use of secondary materials and wastes."

The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Piata Scintei I exhibition complex was greeted with special warmth by numerous Bucharest residents.

"Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and leaders from economic ministries and specialists from industrial central, research and design institutes and from enterprises examined solutions adopted to more substantially reduce specific consumption and material expenditure, to increase the use of the index of raw materials and to make use of the last particle of those materials which are left over after industrial processing, as well as ways and means to rationally manage and save energy resources."

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES ARGENTINE OFFICIAL

AU081740Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government, this evening received (Carlos Castro Matero), chairman of the national commission for nuclear energy of the Republic of Argentina. On this occasion, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-Argentinian relations, and the desire to intensify and expand mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed aspects of developing economic exchange, including the field of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and examined concrete ways and means to intensify economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

MANESCU, BURTICA RECEIVE SYRIAN MINISTER

AU091526Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government, today received Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf, minister of electricity of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to the current stage of economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Syria. They also stressed with satisfaction that this cooperation is continuously developing in the spirit of the understandings and guidelines established during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

The two sides also identified new opportunities for expanding bilateral relations in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Syrian peoples.

The Syrian minister was also received today by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They discussed matters pertaining to expanding trade exchange and economic cooperation in sectors of common interest.

The guest was also received by Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy minister of the government, during which meeting the two sides discussed matters regarding the deepening and diversifying of cooperation in the energy field.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER NICULESCU CONDUCTS TALKS IN PRC

AU091935Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 9 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 9 Dec , AGERPRES--The talks between Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Chinese government commission of economic and technical collaboration, and Chen Mu-hua, vice premier of the State Council, chairman for her country of the commission, started in Peking in December. During the talks, the two sides examined the measures adopted for translating into life the understandings reached during the meeting between Nicolae Ceuasescu and Hua Kuo-feng in May and August this year as regards the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the People's Republic of China. Paul Niculescu also met Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance. They discussed questions concerning the development of the Romanian-Chinese economic and financial relations.

JOINT CULTURAL PROGRAM WITH U.S. SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

AU081352Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

["Developing Romanian-U.S. Cultural and Artistic Exchanges"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington, 8 Dec, AGERPRES--A programme was signed in Washington for the implementation in 1979-1980 of the accord between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the United States of America of cooperation and exchanges in education, culture, science, technology and other domains. The programme stipulates the development of the bilateral relations and exchanges in culture, art, education, science, technology, press and radio-television, as also exchanges between youth organizations, professional associations and sports associations of the two countries.

The programme was signed by Corneliu Bogdan, director, the ministry of Foreign Affairs, for Romania, and by John E. Reinhardt, director of the U.S. Information Agency, for the U.S. The signing was attended by Romania's ambassador in Washington, Nicolae Ionescu, as also by representatives of the State Department, of the National Foundation of Science, of other U.S. institutions that participate in the cultural-scientific exchanges between the two countries.

ANSA: ROMANIA TO LOOK AFTER EGYPTIAN-BULGARIAN INTERESTS

AU081614Y Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 8 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Cairo, December 8 (ANSA)--Usually reliable sources said here today that Romania will look after Egyptian interests in Sofia and Bulgarian interests in Cairo after Egypt's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. The Bulgarian diplomats have already left Cairo, together with embassy guard Alexander Trimanov, who was arrested by the Egyptian police in the incident which sparked off the diplomatic break. He was charged with firing in the air to disperse demonstrators massed in front of the embassy during an incident between Bulgarian diplomatic staff and the tenant of an apartment in a building recently acquired by the Bulgarians. Before leaving Cairo, the Bulgarian ambassador took over the building, which was searched by the Egyptian police on the orders of President Anwar as-Sadat.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Stops in Nikinci

LD081430Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Nikinci--On his way to Osijek, this morning the Ethiopian president, Lieutenant Colonial Mengistu, visited the permanent exhibition of armaments and equipment at Nikinci. The high guest was welcomed by Col Gen Petar Matic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Apart from his associates, the high guest was accompanied by Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Aleksandar Vojinovic, SFRY ambassador to Ethiopia; Maj Gen Milisav Nikic, and other personalities.

Visits Osijek Kombinat

LD082016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Osijek, December 8 (TANJUG)--The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu, today arrived in Osijek (the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia) on the second day of his visit to Yugoslavia. He had talks with Jakov Blazevic, Republican Presidency president and host to the Ethiopian leader here.

The friendly cooperation of long-standing between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia was noted during the talks. Also discussed was the development of the two countries.

Jakov Blazevic informed the Ethiopian leader on the struggle of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Croatian Communist Party to achieve national equality and a just solution of the national question, as well as on the organization of the armed resolution during World War II. Also, he spoke about socialist achievements in Yugoslavia, Croatia in particular.

State Council Chairman Mengistu, in his turn, explained the main objectives of the Ethiopian socialist revolution and the major difficulties facing it, described by him as very serious. However, he added, Ethiopia's friends such as Yugoslavia facilitate our struggle and make our efforts more successful.

Lt Col Mengistu with his aides and the Yugoslav officials accompanying the Ethiopian delegation arrived in Osijek just before noon today. On their way here they stopped over at Nikinci to see the standing exhibition of arms and military equipment.

The Ethiopian leader was also shown the agro-industrial kombinat "Osijek" which ranks as one of the most modern agricultural complexes of this kind in Yugoslavia. The agro-industrial kombinat "Osijek" covers an area of 235,000 hectares, employes 40,000 workers and, in addition to production and trade, carries on research and educational activities, said Djuko Mudri, director of the kombinat.

He told the Ethiopian leader about the services the kombinat had performed for Ethiopia. They involve work on a large agro-industrial project, including the training of experts and specialists. Djuko Mudri presented the Ethiopian leader a film on activities at the agro-industrial kombinat "Osijek", receiving in return a gold-plated relief of socialist Ethiopia.

After the visit to the kombinat and the talks at the municipal assembly, Jakov Blazevic gave a luncheon to honour the Ethiopian leader and his aides.

Hodza Hosts Dinner

LD082348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2121 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to our country.

The dinner was also attended by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dobroslav Culafic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Branko Pesiv, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ilija Vakic,president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee; members of the Federal Executive Council Vajo Skendzic, Metod Rotar and Milovan Zidar; Col Gen Petar Matic; Maj Gen Milisav Nikic; and other personalities.

During the dinner the Dimitrije Tucovic cultural and artistic ensemble from Belgrade, led by Dragoslav Dzadzevic, performed dances of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Final Summit Talks Held

LD091508Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The final Yugoslav-Ethiopian summit talks began at about 120 today. Apart from Presidents Tito and Mengistu, also participating from the Ethiopian side were Berhanu Baye, Gesese Wolde Kidan, Yehwalashet Girma and Mengistu Gamachu, members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, as well as Dr. Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Getachew Kirbet, personal adviser in the Council of Ministers; and Assefa Wolde, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to Yugoslavia.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dobroslav Culafic, president of the SFRU Assembly Federal Chambers; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Dusan Marinkovic, department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Aleksandar Vojinovic, SFRY ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

Prior to these talks, the two presidents talked privately, when President Tito informed President Mengistu broadly on the postwar development of Yugoslavia. Tito and Mengistu then exchanged views on current questions of the nonalined movement, in particular on the forthcoming nonalined meeting in Maputo, Colombo and the Havana summit.

Later, when the two presidents were joined by their associates, particular emphasis was placed on the participation of all nonalined countries in preparations for the meeting of the coordinating bureau in Maputo and Colombo and for the Havana summit, in order that they might contribute to their full success in accordance with the basic principles of the nonalined movement. The need to strengthen unity, independence and solidarity in the nonalined movement was stressed.

In connection with this, particular emphasis was placed on the desire for joint activity with the aim of avoiding or overcoming conflicts between nonalined countries. Also emphasized was the need to resolve disputes between nonalined countries by peaceable means.

There was also considerable discussion of the situation in Africa. The efforts by imperialist forces to postpone the decolonization of the African countries in various ways were discussed. With reference to this, the responsibility of the countries participating in actions aimed at solving the problems of Namibia was also stressed.

The talks embraced the totality of international relations and the problems with which they are burdened, and the presidents informed each other on the activities of their two countries aimed at overcoming these problems. Views were also exchanged and their great similarity noted on other essential questions of the contemporary world--the Middle East, disarmament, and relations between the developed and developing countries. Presidents Tito and Mengistu acquainted each other with the activities of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia in bilateral and the broader international spheres.

For their part, the departmental ministers of the two countries informed Presidents Tito and Mengistu about the talks they held on questions related to bilateral relations between the two countries and on the agreements which they had reached (?in essence), in scientific-technical and educational-cultural cooperation. President Tito emphasized Yugoslavia's readiness to continue to offer help in the material development of Ethiopia; particularly in the mechanization of agriculture and in other equipment.

President Mengistu expressed his thanks for the spirit of friendship and cooperation manifested during the course of the visit and emphasized the similarity of stances on many international questions. He also (?noted) that conditions exist for the further development of Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation.

Tito's Toast at Luncheon

LD092018Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Following the final Yugoslav-Ethiopian talks, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, gave a formal luncheon in honor of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers, and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia. In addition to Ethiopian personalities who took part in the talks, the luncheon was also attended by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY; Dobroslav Culafic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities.

At the luncheon Presidents Tito and Mengistu exchanged toasts. In his toast President Tito said:

"Comrade Chairman, dear friends:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to greet you and your associates and to wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

"Our two countries and our peoples are linked by traditional friendship. This friendship was born as far back as the days of our individual struggles for independence against foreign invaders. The authenticity of our two revolutions [words indistinct] social relations and adherence to the policy of nonalinement and its goals provide the friendship between our two countries with a lasting basis and our cooperation with new contents and frameworks.

"I am convinced that your visit and our talks will represent an important incentive to deeper mutual understanding and friendship, and that they will unfold even more favorable prospects for comprehensive cooperation between our two nonalined socialist countries.

"The deep changes that have taken place in Ethiopia under your leadership, Comrade Chairman, are of historic significance both for the future development of your own country and further afield.

"It is well known to us that in that process the progressive forces of your country met with enormous difficulties resulting from centuries of backwardness and outside attempts to threaten Ethiopia's integrity and her free development.

"From the very beginning Yugoslavia has extended comprehensive support to the Ethiopian people's revolution, to their right to self-determination in line with their own conditions, the paths of their development, and their orientation toward nonalinement.

"Comrade Chairman, development in the world is currently encumbered by many crises and serious problems; the inability of blocs and the great powers to find lasting solutions to insure peace, security and progress for the international community is being increasingly manifested. At the same time, aspirations to retain and even to create new monopolies and new spheres of influence still exist.

"In such a situation the nonalined movement continues to affirm itself even more strongly as an essential and irreplaceable factor of peace and security in the world; as the motivating force in resolving the acute problems in international relations, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of foreign domination. The nonalined movement can play its progressive role of changing in a positive way the unjust and inequitable international relations only if it operates as an independent factor outside the blocs and their influence. At the same time, such an orientation of nonalined countries represents a stable and lasting basis and the prop for their independence; it serves as their defense against all the pressures and interference to which they have been exposed, particularly in recent times. Unity, solidarity, orientation based on [words indistinct] joint action of our movement, as its fundamental decisions, represent necessary preconditions for the movement to live up to its historic obligations regarding the preservation of peace and the democratization of international relations, particularly with regard to the building of a new economic order in the world. These goals also contain the objective interest of the broadest international community, of its aspirations for prosperity and progress.

"These are the reason why we attach the greatest significance to the preparations and successful outcome of the nonalined summit in Havana, which should consolidate and further develop the principled orientation of the movement, its unity and ability to act.

"This calls for the active participation of and contribution by all nonalined countries in the preparations both for the sixth summit conference and for the forthcoming gathering in Maputo and Colombo. Only in this way--with the application of the democratic principles that so far have endowed our movement with strength and attractiveness--can we achieve solutions that will permit every country to find the satisfaction of its own national as well as broader interests.

"Comrade Chairman, what causes particular concern is the situation in southern Africa, where imperialist interests (?are trying) to protect the remnants of the colonial past and attempt to preserve privileged positions and slow down the independent development of African peoples and countries. We continue to extend resolute support to the peoples and liberation movements of countries in southern Africa in their just struggle for liberation and independence. We believe that the interests of the international community demand that full support be extended to efforts aimed at the definitive elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination on Africa's soil, for the independence and freedom of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"In the same vein, I believe that it is high time that dangers stemming from the very complex crisis in the Middle East be eliminated. As is well known, we believe that only a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the crisis, the heart of which is the Palestine problem, can bring to all peoples of that area and the entire international community real peace and security and can open up prospects for cooperation.

"I would particularly like to stress that what seriously worries us are the conflicts that take place between individual nonalined countries in Africa and elsewhere.

"Proceeding from experience and from the universal interest in preserving the peace and security of all countries, we deeply believe that any attempt to forceably change the existing borders created under different historical circumstances creates an immediate danger of similar conflicts in other areas, with unforeseeable consequences that would affect not only the countries involved in the conflicts, but also the broader community.

"The nonalined countries, which advocate rsolving disputes in the world, should be the first to apply this important principle in their mutual relations. Conflicts more often than not open doors to interference and rivalries from outside and this could also endanger the independence of countries which take part in them. At the same time such a situation makes the struggle of the nonalined countries to build a new economic order in the world, as their basic interest in the desire for more rapid development and progress, more difficult. What is needed here are even greater and more organized efforts by all nonalined countries.

"In this connection I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the efforts made by socialist Ethiopia to improve its relations with Sudan. We also welcome efforts made by Angola and Zaire to take the path of agreement-seeking and cooperation. I stress in particular the important role of the OAU in resolving existing disputes in the spirit of its principles, the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalinement.

"I am convinced, Comrade Chairman, that the nonalined movement is capable of overcoming the problems that it faces and that it will contribute even more efficiently to the building of better relations and to the achievement of progress in the world. Every nonalined country bears its share of obligations in this respect; obligations that stem from the historical role and responsibility of our movement as a whole.

"I am convinced that your visit too, Comrade Chairman, will mean a lot, not merely for the consolidation of our friendly relations and promotion of bilateral cooperation, but also for greater mutual understanding and cooperation in the achievement of the lofty goals and responsible tasks of the nonalined movement.

"I raise this glass to your health, dear Comrade Chairman, to the health of your associates, to the prosperity of the friendly Ethiopian people, to the further comprehensive development of friendly cooperation between our two countries, to the further successes of the nonalined policy in the interest of peace, security, freedom and progress in the world."

Mengistu's Toast Reported

LD092035Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 9 (TANJUG)--As founding members of the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia closely cooperate in these forums "to promote peace and prosperity in the world," Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, said at a formal luncheon here today in reply to Yugoslav President Tito's toast.

The Ethiopian leader noted the traditional friendship and solid relationship between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia.

Ethiopia "emerged victorious, with her unity intact, her revolution invincible," contrary to "the aspiration of imperialists and reactionaries who expected the disintegration of the country" Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu said referring to Ethiopia's recent history.

The Ethiopian leader went on to say that this "commendable result was achieved due not only to the heroic sacrifices of our people but also to the assistance of the socialist countries, particularly that of the Soviet Union." He assessed as very important the world role of the Soviet Union and the influence of the October Revolution on world developments, adding that it is "the duty of the genuine progressive forces to confront imperialism from all directions."

He expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's "unforgettable assistance" at a time when Ethiopia "was seriously threatened by counterrevolution."

The counterrevolution, the Ethiopian leader said, forced his country to "divert human and material resources to political and military efforts". Therefore, Ethiopia is "now embarking upon a national economic campaign to solve the pressing social-economic difficulties of the broad masses and to lay an economic base for the national democratic revolution".

Colonel Mengistu described the problems in southern Africa and the Middle East as "more acute today than ever before".

Ethiopia, he said, supports and assists, within the possibilities, the liberation struggle of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and of SWAPO in Namibia, as well as the struggle of the African majority against apartheid and for national independence in South Africa. "At the same time, we strongly oppose all imperialist manoeuvres in that part of Africa," he noted.

Speaking of the Middle East, the Ethiopian head of state said "a meaningful solution can only be found in a negotiating forum, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other interested parties". He supported "the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam to protect its revolution, independence, and unity, as well as its efforts to live in peace with the neighbours."

"For the promotion of world peace and genuine disarmament, there is no alternative to detente," the Ethiopian leader pointed out calling for "translating this policy into action".

He also called for the strengthening of the non-aligned movement's anti-imperialist stand and for foiling "any attempt to turn the movement into an instrument of imperialism." The Ethiopian leader stressed the need for further efforts to realize "the declared consensus to the effect that the socialist countries are the natural allies" of the non-aligned movement.

Voicing his gratitude to President Tito for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Ethiopian delegation, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu called Belgrade "the cradle of the non-aligned movement".

Joint Communique Issued

LD102024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

["Yugoslav-Ethiopian Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--At the conclusion of the 3-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, president of socialist Ethiopia, made at the invitation of President Tito, the following joint communique was released:

At the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces of socialist Ethiopia, made an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 7 to 10 December 1978.

President Tito decorated President Mengistu Haile Mariam with the Order of the Great Yugoslav Star.

Presidents Tito and Mengistu carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on topical questions of international relations, on the situation in Africa and the activities of the nonalined countries. Significant attention was devoted to the development and further promotion of bilateral cooperation. They also informed each other about questions of the internal sociopolitical and economic development of their two countries.

Participating in the talks for the Yugoslav side were Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dobroslav Culafic, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Aleksandar Vojinovic, SFRY ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; Milivoje Maksic, counsellor of the president of the republic for foreign policy questions; and Dusan Marinkovic, director of the Office for Sub-Saharan Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Participating on the Ethiopian side were: Maj Berhanu Baye, Lt Gesese Wolde Kidan, Yehwalashet Girma and Lt Mengistu Gamachu, members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, minister of commerce and tourism; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Getachew Kibret, personal adviser in the Council of Ministers, and Assefa Wolde, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the SFRY.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Specific issues relating to bilateral cooperation and measures for its comprehensive expansion and promotion were discussed on this occasion.

In the course of the visit agreements on trade, scientific and technical cooperation and cooperation in education and culture were signed.

Separate talks took place between the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, the economy, foreign trade and culture.

President Mengistu visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia and held talks with the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. He visited the Osijek agriculture and food industry complex, Industrija Motora i Traktora in Belgrade, and the permanent military exhibition at Nikinci.

The talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and mutual trust, which characterizes the traditional friendly relations between the two nonalined countries. An identity or similarity of views was established on the most important questions discussed.

The two presidents and their associates exchanged information on some topical questions related to the internal development of the two countries. In particular, the Yugoslav side informed the Ethiopian side of the significance of the decisions and conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress for the further development of the system of self-management socialist relations, and the Ethiopian side (?informed the Yugoslav side) on the current political situation in the country and the activities and efforts being carried out with a view to the formation of a political party in socialist Ethiopia.

President Tito emphasized that Yugoslavia was attentively following the struggle of the Ethiopian revolution, led by President Mengistu, to construct new socioeconomic and political relations. He stressed that Yugoslavia, taking as its starting point the great significance of the Ethiopian revolution, had offered from the very beginning comprehensive help and support to the struggle by the Ethiopian people to preserve the territorial integrity and unity of Ethiopia and to construct a socialist society.

President Mengistu showed great interest in the experiences and results of the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia. He highly appraised the role of President Tito and of the SFRY in international relations, particularly in strengthening the policy of nonalinement and the significant role which the movement plays in the world.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the results achieved in the development of bilateral relations in all spheres. They pointed to significant possibilities not yet utilized for their even fuller development, and confirmed the readiness of both sides to make fresh efforts to promote them more extensively, particularly in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

They also noted the need for consultations and the exchange of views at all levels on topical international questions of direct mutual interest, particularly within the framework of the activities of the nonalined countries.

The two presidents noted that the current international situation continues to be a cause for concern. Although the process of detente is limited, it has been lagging behind for a rather long time. The existing hotbeds of crisis are not being eliminated and new conflicts are appearing in various parts of the world. They emphasized that the key problems of the international community can be solved only with the positive contribution of all countries. They pointed to the importance of the nonalined countries in playing a greater role in the process of the relaxation of international tension, and to the need for the spreading of detente to all regions of the world, with the active participation by all countries on an equitable basis.

The two presidents underscored the great significance of the further affirmation of the role and influence of the nonalined countries as a vital factor of peace, security and development.

They also emphasized that the nonalined movement can successfully carry out its historic mission, aimed at progressive changes in international relations, by struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, expansionism, oppression and domination.

The two sides confirmed that the Belgrade conference of nonalined countries' foreign ministers had made a significant contribution to the unity of the nonalined countries in rejecting all attempts to divide them and in adopting decisions for continued dynamic activity in accordance with the basic aims and tasks established at the Colombo summit.

They paid particular attention to the organization of the special ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau [words indistinct] in Mozambique, which should continue to promote the struggle against colonialism and racism in southern Africa, as well as to increase help to liberation movements and intensify solidarity with the frontline countries.

Presidents Tito and Mengistu stressed the need for more efficient and broad preparations for the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana next year and in connection with this, the importance of the coming ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau in Colombo. The active participation of all nonalined countries is essential for the successful preparations and outcome of the summit in order to insure the adoption of decisions in the interest of the entire movement.

The two presidents expressed their decisive opposition to the use of force in solving international disputes and in changing existing borders. They emphasized the need for the peaceable resolution of all disputes between individual African countries in accordance with the documents of the OAU and the United Nations.

The two presidents noted a slowing down in the process of eliminating the last remnants of colonialism in Africa, and that this represents a serious threat to peace and security in Africa and in the world. They censure the attempts by racist, colonialist and imperialist forces to thwart the efforts to create real independence for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to liquidate the policy of apartheid in South Africa. These forces try to thwart these efforts by means of various maneuvers, so-called internal solutions and neglect of the decisions of the international community. They also censure the aggressive acts of the racist regimes in southern Africa directed against the frontline countries.

The two presidents reaffirmed their support for the armed struggle of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO as the only legitimate representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe, as well as their support for the frontline countries, and they expressed their readiness to continue to offer comprehensive support and help. They expressed the conviction that the forthcoming meeting of the nonalined coordinating bureau in Maputo will be of great significance for the resolution of this problem. Both sides confirmed their desire for peace to be established once again in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders between states and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; as contained in the documents of the OAU and the United Nations and in the decisions of these organizations.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two presidents believe that peace and security in this area can be reached only by means of a complete, lasting and just resolution of the crisis, the essence of which is represented by the problem of Palestine, with the participation of all directly interested parties, including the PLO. In this sense they support all efforts and initiatives which truly lead to such a resolution.

In this connection they stressed that any solution must include the withdrawal of the Israelis from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the formation of their own independent state, as well as recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the rights of all states and peoples in this region to independent and secure development.

President Tito acquainted President Mengistu with the latest developments of the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean. The two presidents underscored the exceptional significance of the process of European security and cooperation for peace in the world. They judged that the strengthening of the general process of relaxation of tension requires that all signatories of the final act also respect and apply the principles accepted at Helsinki in their relations with other countries.

The two sides placed particular emphasis on the significance and results of the recently held special session of the United Nations on disarmament and on the activities of the nonalined countries at this session in their efforts to put an end to the arms race, to the nuclear arms race in particular, and to open up the processes of real disarmament as soon as possible. At the same time, they underscored the indispensable role played by the United Nations in this process.

With reference to this, they stressed the need to implement the final document of the UN special session on disarmament, emphasizing the particular responsibility of nuclear powers and the need for them to fully carry out their obligations undertaken with the adoption of the final document by consensus.

The two presidents placed particular emphasis on the need for the continued active involvement of all nonalined countries in the sphere of disarmament, and stressed the readiness of their countries to directly cooperate in this sphere.

The two sides expressed deep concern at the slow resolution of acute international economic problems and dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in overcoming the difficult position of the developing countries. They pointed to the need for nonalined countries, together with the other developing countries, to make even greater efforts to establish a new international economic order.

The two presidents agreed that the resolution of current difficulties of the world economy can only be achieved through the just and nondiscriminatory participation of all countries and the elimination of any policy of exploitation and domination in international economic relations. Assessing that the United Nations is the most suitable instrument for finding adequate solutions to world economic problems, they stressed the particular significance in making the best preparations possible for the UN special session in 1980. They also pointed to the need to establish, at the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting, the aims of the new decade of development and to establish suitable measures for the resolution of burning international economic problems.

President Mengistu expressed his thanks to President Tito, the government and the peoples of the SFRY for the warm and friendly reception accorded to him and his delegation.

President Mengistu invited President Tito to visit Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be established by officials.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD101656Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Ethiopian agreements on cultural-educational, trade and scientific-technical cooperation and a protocol on the Yugoslav-Ethiopian talks on economic cooperation were signed here today.

The Yugoslav-Ethiopia agreements signed provide a good base for long-term cooperation and stimulate the further expansion of relations between the two countries, Yugoslav federal government member Vojo Skendzic has set out.

Forms for the further and comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Ethiopian economic relations, in particular in agriculture and industry and, specifically, construction industry, have been agreed on.

Agricultural machinery, including tractors, fertilizers and pharmaceutical products are the main items on the list of Yugoslav exports to Ethiopia. Ethiopia, for its part, mainly exports to Yugoslavia coffee, cotton and leather goods. The establishment of higher forms of cooperation, industrial cooperation and working out of projects, is envisaged under the agreements signed. The Yugoslav "Osijek" agro-industrial kombinat will work out a project for the construction of an agricultural-food industry complex in Ethiopia and will provide the complete technology and equipment for it.

Mengistu Concludes Visit

LD092050Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 9 (TANJUG)--Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, today ended his visit to Yugoslavia. The two countries' national anthems having been struck up, President Tito and the Ethiopian leader inspected an honour battalion. The Ethiopian head of state took leave of the Yugoslav high-ranking officials attending the send-off ceremony. The two leaders warmly shook hands, following which Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu and his party rode to the Ethiopian leader's residence. He will leave Yugoslavia tomorrow.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON DISORDERS IN IRAN

AU102140Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 78 AU

[Text] While the dissatisfaction of the masses instigated by the religious oligarchy and others increases, many members of the emperor's family and children of rich Iranians are leaving Iran, chiefly for America. In their fear that they will be even more isolated, the rulers in Iran are threatening to confiscate the property of such emigrants. This does not worry them, however, for they transferred millions of dollars to foreign banks a long time ago.

However, nobody is emigrating from the southern part of Tehran, for where could these people go? They live in holes in the ground from which soil was taken for the gardens and orchards surrounding the magnificent villas in the wealthier, northern part of Tehran. They can remain where they are who knows how much longer.

In fact, here, in the southern part of the city, Tehran ends and Iran begins--Iran, a poor country, a big village which is waking up.

Nobody can be deluded any longer by statistics which often show correct sums of incorrect data. Statistics show that the national per capita income in Iran is $2,000, but the truth is quite different. While a narrow stratum in Iran, or rather in Tehran, has incomes of hundreds of thousands or many millions of dollars, the majority of 35 million Iranians live on only some tens of dollars a month. They cherish no illusions that the shah of Iran will improve their life significantly, nor will this be done by the religious oligarchy, which is also powerful and rich and which in fact opposed the decision to give land to the poor peasants.

The Iranians need radical social reforms. The present opposition in Iran, the National Front, composed of old Mossadeq supporters and the religious oligarchy, knows what it is against: It is against the shah and against what the bourgeoisie did under the shah's wing. But both these opposition groups do not know what they are for. It is obvious that the Iranians, the Iranian masses, must solve the riddle, particularly since it appears that the most influential foreign factors would for the time being be most satisfied if nothing were to change in Iran. However, this appears impossible. Iran is at a crossroads.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION MINISTER

LD081924Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today received Australian Minister of Immigration and Ethnical Affairs Michael John MacKellar currently on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

In the ensuing talk bilateral relations and a number of international questions were discussed in detail. In the talk both sides stated a shared interest in further development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Australia.